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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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OIL DRILLING CAPACITY TO EXPAND, OUTPUT TO RISE IN 1987

Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG/BLICK DURCH DIE WIRTSCHAFT in German 17 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by W.An.: "Angola Increases Oil Production: No New Credits from American Banks/Thirteen Offshore Concessions"]

[Text] Oil Production is the most important mainstay of the Angolan economy. American companies still own considerable shares of this sector, even though the American government has indicated that it wishes the companies to give up their business dealings there. Washington supports Unita, the anticommunist insurgent movement, while Cuban troops aid the government of Angola.

The state-run Sociedade Nacional de Combustiveis de Angola (Sonangol), Luanda, recently announced that oil production in Angola is currently running to about 300,000 barrels a day (1 barrel = 159 liters), compared with an average of about 245,000 barrels a day the previous year. The Sociedade expects production to increase by 1990 to approximately 500,000 barrels per day. Of the present extraction rate, the Cabinda enclave accounts for about 190,000 barrels a day; the remaining 110,000 barrels a day are produced by offshore oil fields and by fields on the mainland. Total production for 1985 is put at 11.76 million tons, compared with 10.36 million in 1984.

The Cabinda Gulf Oil Company (Cabgoc), 49 percent of which is held by the American Chevron Corporation and 51 percent by Sonangol, is operating in the Cabinda enclave. Cabgoc has almost completed preparations for the exploitation of the new field of Takula. A natural gas transport system is also to be installed in this field between 1987-1989. The output of the productive Takula field has already reached about 110,000 barrels per day.

The development of the Takula oil field requires considerable investment funding, which is being financed primarily through bank credits. In the fall of 1985, an international banking consortium headed by the Bankers Trust Company granted Sonangol a credit of \$70 million and Cabgoc another \$21 million credit. The American Exim Bank had previously granted credits amounting to \$129.7 million. An additional \$17.2 million in credits were provided by commercial American banks, and French banks made \$114.8 available in credits, which were guaranteed by Coface, the export credit insurance institute. Because of a resolution passed by the American Congress, the Exim



Bank will no longer grant credits to Angola, where Cuban troops are still stationed. Its role will be taken over by French and British banks, in particular.

In the Cabinda enclave, Cabgoc has discovered another field, Numbi, which is believed to be smaller than the neighboring field of Takula. Work is to begin in 1987 on exploratory drilling in this area, which is considered very promising by the Chevron Corporation. Among other activities, the installation of a drilling platform is also planned.

Of the current output of 110,000 barrels per day in the fields outside of the Cabinda enclave, the Palanca and Pacassa fields in Offshore Block No. 3 account for 70,000 barrels per day. The operation is run by Elf Aquitaine of Paris, which controls 50 percent of its stock. Other partners in this concession are the Swedish company Svenska Petroleum Exploration and the Spanish Hispanoil, each of which holds 6.25 percent, as well as the Japanese Mitsubishi Petroleum Development Company (MPDC) with 12.5 percent. These three companies took over the share that had been held by Mobil Corporation, a New York-based American company, which had withdrawn from Angola. An Italian corporation, Agip SpA, also has a share of 15 percent.

There are 13 offshore oil concession blocks in all along Angola's coastline, as well as the concession blocks of the Congo Basin and the Kwanza Basin on the mainland. In the Kwanza Basin concession, Sonangol and the Fina Petroleos de Angola (FPA), a subsidiary of the Belgian firm Petrofina S.A., Brussels, hold an interest of 51 percent and 49 percent, respectively. Partners in the Congo Basin concession are Sonangol with 51 percent, the FPA with 32.66 percent and the American company Texaco Incorporated with 16.33 percent. Petrangol, which operates the only oil refinery in the country, is a joint venture of FPA and Sonangol.

FPA controls 60 percent and Sonangol 40 percent of Petrangol. The crude oil refinery, which had a processing capacity of 1.5 million tons annually, processed 1.45 million tons of crude in 1985. Its output capacity was recently expanded by 3,000 to 5,000 barrels per day in accordance with plans drawn up by Foster Wheeler (Italiana). Sorefame, a Portuguese firm, was awarded the construction contract. Moreover, 9 new storage tanks were put into service in 1985, at a cost of \$12.5 million. As a result, the total storage capacity of the refinery has been increased to 280,000 cubic meters.

12792  
3420/10

## JAPANESE GRANT EARMARKED FOR AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 30 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Gabriel Williams]

[Text]

Japanese Ambassador to Liberia, Hideo Yoshikawa, yesterday expressed his country's willingness to continue to support Liberia's efforts to attain self-sufficiency in food production.

Ambassador Yoshikawa was speaking at the Foreign Ministry in Monrovia at the signing ceremony of the exchange of notes under which the Government of Japan will extend to the Liberian Government a grant of up to 200 million Yen (about \$1.3 million) as a contribution to the increase of food production in Liberia.

The Liberian Government will use the grant to purchase agricultural chemicals, agricultural machinery and vehicles.

Ambassador Yoshikawa emphasized the importance the Liberian Government at-

taches to its Green Revolution program, and said Japan was willing to support Liberia's efforts to attain the goal of self-sufficiency in the production of its staple food.

The Japanese envoy noted that the most important factor for solving the shortage of food in developing countries is the effort made by each country for increased food production.

Based on this, he said, Japan has supplied agricultural commodities since 1977 to support such efforts, and that Japan has already contributed significantly to the progress of developing countries which attach priority to agricultural development.

He said for this purpose, Japan has made two grants amounting to 400 million yen (about \$2.3 million) to Liberia.

For his part, Foreign Minister J. Bernard Blamo expressed the Liberian Government's satisfaction and appreciation for the significant assistance the Japanese Government continues to render Liberia in the fields of agriculture, health, education and communications, among others.

He underscored the significance of the grant in view of the Green Revolution program being pursued by the government and people of Liberia.

Dr. Blamo also thanked the Japanese Government for assigning Japanese volunteers, who are serving in various areas in the country. "We are happy to note that there are about 51 volunteers currently in Liberia since the first group arrived here in 1979", he added.

/9317

CSO: 3400/117



## FINANCE MINISTER TUBMAN ON NEW TAX SCHEME

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 16 Jan 87 pp 2, 7

[Text]

The Minister of Finance, Hon. Robert C. Tubman, says that the launching of the new tax payment scheme was introduced in order to alleviate difficulties on adequate control over government revenues.

He said that the measure implemented by the government, will help to minimize the loss of much needed revenues in the country.

Minister Tubman made the statement yesterday at his Broad Street office during the official launching of the new tax payment system.

He said that the program was recommended to the Economic and Financial Management Committee (EFMC) by the Ministry

of Finance to phase out the central cashing unit at the Ministry and transfer the functions of receiving and depositing government revenues to the National Bank of Liberia and all commercial banks in the country.

Minister Tubman said that in the past, the ministry had experienced problems in instituting control procedures over the receiving and depositing of government revenues.

According to him, the principal areas where these problems have existed included, the reconciliation of actual collections to bankings, the issue of worthless checks by taxpa-

yers which caused government substantial loss of revenues, "the difficulties experienced by taxpayers in the payment of their taxes at our central cashing unit," as often much time was wasted in long queues and the overall control over the issue of government flag receipts.

He said that the program was officially launched to ensure a system of proper control and adequate accountability over the generation of government revenues.

Earlier, the President of Liberia, Dr. Samuel K. Doe, said the new system of tax

CULTURE, TOURISM DIRECTOR KAMARA SUSPENDED, PROBE UNDERWAY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 16 Jan 87 pp 1, 6

[Text]

Mr. Jallah K.K. Kamara has been suspended indefinitely as Director-General of the National Bureau of Culture and Tourism and is under probe by the Justice Ministry.

According to an Executive Mansion release, Mr. Kamara's suspension will remain in force until he is cleared by the Justice Ministry, for allegedly failing to uphold his financial obligations to some private citizens and business enterprises.

The release further stated that during the suspension of Mr. Kamara, the Deputy Director-General of the Cultural Bureau, Miss Scholastica Doe, will serve as acting Director-General.

President Doe further warned government officials against using their offices to take advantage of citizens and businesses in the country.

Mr. Kamara's suspension comes in the wake of numerous complaints by citizens, of the deteriorating condition of the National Cultural Center (Kendeja) and the Providence Island.

Of late, there has been a tussle between Mr. Kamara and Information Minister Momolu Getaweh concerning the return of the Cultural Bureau to the Ministry of Information.

But observers commend Mr. Kamara for his relentless efforts in keeping the National Cultural Troupe prepared to meet foreign guests and perform at official ceremonies.

/9317  
CSO: 3400/118

GABRIEL DOE ACCUSED OF PIRACY, JOHNSON-SIRLEAF ESCAPE

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 27 Jan 87 pp 1, 6

[Text] The Government of Liberia has charged Mr Gabriel C. Doe, a prominent Liberian businessman, with piracy. He is due to appear in the Magisterial Court today for preliminary hearings.

Mr Doe, who was accused of having allegedly masterminded the escape of Mrs Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf from the country last August, was picked up some six days ago, following his return home on January 15. He was taken to court yesterday, when he was formally charged and later granted a \$3,000.00 bail.

Mr Gabriel Doe, a tall, fair complexioned, naturally smiling young man with low-cut curly hair, was escorted to the court yesterday by security guards and furnished with a copy of the charges brought against him by the State.

He was put on the prisoners' bench for as long as five hours while hurried efforts were reportedly being made to secure his release on bail.

The charges, which were based on information provided by the Spanish pilot of the Weasua aircraft, Mr Pedro Ballester, alleged that Mr Doe chartered a Weasua aircraft at the James Spriggs Airfield on Saturday, August 31, 1986.

The charter was allegedly arranged with the "general manager of the Spriggs Airfield, Mr Pierre Autille (now out of the country) and pilot Pedro Jose Ballester flew the EL-AJB Sey from Monrovia at about 9 a.m. Saturday, August 31, 1986, to Buchanan, Grand Bassa County, where he was to meet Mr Gabriel Doe and fly to Greenville, Sinoe County, and Cape Palmas, Maryland County," the charges said.

Upon arrival in Buchanan, the charges also said, "Mr Gabriel Doe and a lady (unknown to Ballester) were on hand to board the flight, and the plane took off from Buchanan with Mr Doe and the lady on board."

"While enroute to Cape Palmas," the records said, "Mr Gabriel Doe deceived and directed the pilot to divert and change course..."

The three passengers suddenly found themselves in an Ivorian town of Tobou where, the charges stated, "Mr. Gabriel Doe told the pilot that all requirements for landing in Tobou were met and ready".

The charges also said that the three were warmly received by a group of people who were on hand to receive them on arrival.

It was thereafter that the "lady" whose identity is not mentioned in the writ, but is presumed to be the prominent opposition party leader, Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, left the scene and boarded a plane to the United States of America. She fled the country late August under dubious circumstances. The security have since launched an investigation into how Mrs. Sirleaf escaped from the country.

Pilot Pedro Jose Ballester, who piloted the aircraft at the time, was briefly detained for questioning. He made a statement explaining how the arrangement was made.

The general manager of the Weasua Airlines Transport Company, Mr. M. Cassado, told newsmen then that he knew nothing about the escape of Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf through Weasua aircraft.

Justice Minister Jenkins Scott told the Daily Observer yesterday that Mr. Gabriel Doe had been duly charged, because investigations show that Mr. Doe allegedly played a role in the escape of Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf.

Minister Scott said, however, that Mr. Doe is being prosecuted not because of his connection with Mrs. Sirleaf's escape from the country but because of "what he did to facilitate her escape".

According to Minister Scott, piracy is a felony of the first degree with a penalty of five years or otherwise, depending on the circumstances.

Mr. Doe returned to the country on January 15, and not mid last week, as previously reported by this paper. He subsequently turned himself over to the authorities in connection with reports that the government had information that he had assisted Mrs. Sirleaf to flee the country.

Mrs. Ellen Johnson-Sirleaf, a leading member of the Liberia Action Party (LAP), fled the country late last August, despite restrictions on her travel. Her escape came shortly after she had been granted unconditional clemency last June along with others for their

alleged involvement in the abortive November 12, 1985 invasion.

Reliable sources say that Mr. Gabriel C. Doe's companies, the NACA Logging Company in Sinoe County and the Cavalla Timber Corp., located on the Zwedru-Greenville highway, 28 miles south of Zwedru, have been closed down for the last four months, following allegations of his complicity in the escape of Mrs. Sirleaf.

But Justice Minister Scott said he had no knowledge that Mr. Doe's companies had been closed, nor had he given any such orders. He said he thought it might be obvious that the companies had ceased operations since their proprietor had left the country for an extended period.

All efforts to reach the managing director of the Forestry Development Authority last night proved futile.

Meanwhile, reliable sources say that Mr. Doe left Roberts International Airport (RIA) on September 3 last year, on a commercial airline after he had requested and had been granted an exit visa. He was reportedly travelling to France via Abidjan on timber business.

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CSO: 3400/118

UP VICE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE RELEASED FROM CUSTODY

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 14 Jan 87 pp 1, 8

[Text]

Dr. S. Jabaru Carlon, who was released from detention yesterday, five days after he was jailed for allegedly being in possession of 32-revolver, is scheduled to leave the country today for the Ghanaian capital of Accra. He will sit an interview for the position of Registrar of the West African Examinations Council (WAEC).

The trip, which was originally scheduled for Tuesday, was delayed until today due to Dr. Carlon's detention.

The UP Vice Presidential candidate was arrested last Thursday at the Clay Check Point on the Monrovia-Bomi Hills Highway while he was on his way to attend the feast of his brother who died last year in Bendaja, Grand Cape Mount County.

He was detained at the 6th Infantry Battalion, a military barrack in Bomi Hills, Bomi County, where he remained while the feast was held over the weekend.

On Monday, he was transferred to prison cell at the National Police Headquarters in Monrovia.

Speaking to the Daily Observer upon his release yesterday, Dr. Carlon said he spent over 90 hours in detention without indictment.

A legal practitioner has said that the maximum period which the law allows one to be detained without indictment is 48 hours.

Dr. Carlon said besides a statement he wrote upon the request of military officers, no actual investigation was made into the matter.

According to a reliable source, Dr. Carlon was released upon the order of a senior government official

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CSO: 3400/118

COURT HEARS SUIT TO OVERTURN LPRC PRIVATIZATION PACT

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 14 Jan 87 p 8

[Text]

The Civil Law court at the Temple of Justice began preliminary hearings into the cancellation of the joint venture agreement signed between the Liberian Government and consortium of U.S. investors for privatization of the Liberia Petroleum Refining Company (LPRC) yesterday.

Under the agreement which was signed last year, Gadco-Petro International Limited of Buffalo, New York, and CS International of Chicago, Illinois, would rehabilitate facilities at the LPRC, as well as import and refine

crude oil in the country, LINA said.

During hearing yesterday, lawyers representing the LPRC contended that the agreement reportedly signed between the Liberian Government and the U.S. Consortium was "tainted with fraud" and "violative of the laws of Liberia."

The lawyers maintained that the agreement "purported" by the U.S. investors was never "ratified" by the National Le-

gisature as is required by law in the process of privatizing a public corporation.

/9317

CSO: 3400/117

## COMMODITY SALES BANNED ON SUNDAY

### President Doe Issues Order Banning Sales

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 12 Jan 87 p 8

[Text] An order banning the sale of commodities on Sunday was yesterday given by the Liberian Leader, Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe.

Giving the order after worshipping at the First Providence Baptist Church on [word indistinct] Street, President Doe mandated the Justice Ministry to arrest and prosecute anyone found selling on Sunday.

Dr Doe also urged the ministry to ensure that all market buildings remain closed and there should be no selling on the sidewalks from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on Sunday.

According to LINA quoting an Executive Mansion press release yesterday, the Liberian Leader, while enroute to the Providence Baptist Church, was disappointed to note that in disobedience to the Commandment of God and in complete violation of the city ordinances, marketers at the Rally-Time Market were engaged in their regular trade.

This, Dr Doe said, was not only sinful but a disgrace for some of the citizens of a Christian nation like Liberia to engage in this unwholesome act.

"We cannot allow this kind of impurity to continue," he added.

President Doe's mandate comes few days after an official of the Liberia Marketing Association (LMA), Mr John Varney, appealed to marketers to stop selling on Sunday since the day was set aside to worship the Lord in recognition of His mercies toward mankind. Mr Varney noted at the time that the continuous habit by marketers to sell on Sunday shows disregard for the holiness of the day.

Meanwhile, Dr Doe has called on the president of the L.M.A., Mr Ignatius Weah to warn his members throughout the country to take this seriously because the ordinances will be enforced to the letter and there will be no exceptions.

## Muslims Cite Constitutional Provisions

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Jan 87 p 8

[Text]

**Just five days following an order by President Samuel Kanyon Doe that there should be no more commercial activities on Sunday, the Organization of Liberia Muslim Youth (OLMY), comprising Muslim students, has called for the cancellation of the City Ordinance prohibiting Sunday selling.**

In a press release issued Friday, the Organization said the enforcement of the ordinance violated the provision of the Constitution which among other things guarantees the right of all to freedom of religion, without hindrance.

Chapter three, Article 14 of the Constitution states: "All persons shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion and no person shall be hindered in the enjoyment thereof except as may be required by law to protect public safety, order, health or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others."

Article 14 also states, "All persons who, in the practice of their religion, conduct themselves peaceably, not obstructing others and conforming to the standards set out herein, shall be entitled to the protection of the law."

The article adds: "No religious denomination or sect shall have any exclusive privilege or preference over any other but all shall be treated alike, for the exercise

of any civil right. Consistent with the principles of separation of religion and state, the Republic shall establish no state religion."

Last Sunday Dr. Doe ordered the Justice Minister to ensure that all markets are closed on Sunday and that no selling should take place from 6:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on that day. President Doe, noting that selling on Sunday was in disobedience to the commandments of God and in complete violation of the City Ordinances, urged the Justice Minister to arrest and prosecute anyone found selling on Sunday.

Since his statement, the Liberian Leader has continued to receive words of commendation for his move by many church leaders. Just yesterday LINA reported that many church leaders and other citizens in Bassa, Cape Mount, Nimba and Boing counties also extolled President Doe for banning Sunday selling.

However, in their press release, OLMY said it believed that having laboured immensely both materially and morally for the birth of the new Constitution, President Doe could not, by that mandate, infringe upon the religious freedom of non-Christians.

Meanwhile, the organization has called on the Justice Minister to seek the cancellation of the City Ordinances in question.

Observers believe that the muslim youth is making the statement since Sunday is the main day considered by them (Muslims) as "market day". As a result, the order would put them out of business.

Observers note that the Muslims, knowing that Liberia was built on Christian principles, are expected to adhere to the order and avoid citing constitutional provisions.

/9317

CSO: 3400/115



## REACTIONS TO INCREASED PUBLIC SCHOOL TUITION

## Public School Students Protest Increases

Monrovia DAILY STAR in English 21 Jan 87 pp 1, 7

[Article by Ephrain S. Johns]

[Text]

Barely one day following news report that students at the Booker T. Washington Institute (BWI) in Kakata, Margibi County, are "AGAINST TUITION HIKE" at the institution, their comrades in several public schools in Monrovia yesterday protested against the introduction of tuition in public schools beginning next academic year (1987).

The fire of agony began to burn within the students who went wild following the distribution of leaflets, expressing an opposition to the imposition of the tuition which the Ministry of Education announced to be paid by all students attending public schools.

In the leaflets issued by the Monrovia Consolidated School System Student Union (MCSS/SU) yesterday, the students said they

are opposing the school fees introduction due to what they considered "a flagrant violation" of their "inalienable rights to education as provided for in the constitution of our country."

However, the October 22, 1987 issue of the DAILY STAR newspaper reported that the Minister of Education, Mr. Othello Gongar had

earlier denied "rumours that the ministry has plans to introduce a tuition system in public schools in the country beginning next academic year".

At the time, the Minister of Education informed this paper through his Director for Public Affairs, Mr. R. Jarnyenneh Moore, "that there were no plans afoot to introduce tuition system in public schools in the country".

Notwithstanding, the students said if the decision is implemented, it will "definitely have a spill-over effect" on their parents because of the economic strain they are already experiencing which could mean an exploitation by the government.

According to the leaflets dated January 20, 1987, the students further said the "decision to impose tuition payment in public schools, also comes into sharp contradiction with the recently pronounced policy of government that parents

should send all children of school-going age to school or they will be fined \$25.00.

They maintained that the decision is totally "uneconomic" since it is coming at a "point in our history when income which is the principle of satisfaction, has dropped dramatically".

In the leaflet signed by Mr. Cyril Howard on behalf of the Secretary General of the Union and approved by the Union's Chairman, Mr. Sekou W. Kanneh, the students also mentioned

that the "introduction of tuition in public schools will seriously create an increase in the already high illiteracy rate in this time of economic crisis."

Meanwhile, the students said that as a manifestation of their desire to continue the "mobilization as a conscious-building process against this unholy decision", they are calling on all students to attend a mass meeting at the Matilda Newport Junior High School on Friday, January 23, 1987 at 12:00 noon.

#### Teachers Support Hike as Necessary

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 6 Feb 87 p 8

[Article by Philip N. Wesseh]

[Text]

**It appears that public school students and teachers differ over a recent decision by the Education Ministry for the payment of tuition in public schools beginning this year. While students continue to appeal to revoke the decision, the National Union of Liberian Teachers (NULT) has officially announced its support for the Ministry's decision.**

Speaking at the commencement exercises of the Bensonville High School on Wednesday, NULT President Saa Philip Joe declared that the teachers were in support of the payment of tuition in all public schools in spite of students' plea to scrap the decision. 14 students received high school diplomas.

Recently, several students and groups expressed their complete opposition to the Education Ministry's decision. Just last week, the Bong Students Union and Alumni Association of the Monrovia Central High School expressed their resentment over the decision.

They claimed that in these times of financial difficulties, it was not necessary to make such a decision. The students said they foresee a major dropout of students if the decision would remain in force.

However, in his statement, Mr. Joe suggested that due to the present financial constraints, "re-consideration be given to pay half of the required amount to enable us prepare for this great task".

#### **Compulsory Education**

Mr. Joe also revealed that teachers have endorsed the institution of compulsory education in the country in that it would prepare all Liberians towards the task of nation building.

"It will afford all Liberian citizens, regardless of ethnic grouping or location, to make use of the right to be educated and utilize their talents", he noted. The NULT boss perceived that this would "weaken the system in which the educated few most often dominate the uneducated majority, and deprive them of the right to development".

#### **Educational Problems**

Mr. Joe, however, reminded Government that the introduction of the compulsory education would create new problems if some crucial problems were not solved.

Among the problems, Mr. Joe cited the inadequacy of schools, the need for additional teachers and more institutional materials.

In his salutatory address, Mr. John A.A. Gabriel, who seems not totally against the \$50.00 tuition, however, called on the Education Ministry to reduce this amount by 25 per cent. He also suggested that government provide students with needed textbooks if students are to pay the \$50.00 tuition.

Mr. Gabriel recommended that government ensure that teachers work in proportion to their salaries. He also spoke against the importation of films, which he said are detrimental to the Liberian society. He then called on government to halt such films into the country.

He called on students to put aside indisciplined acts as they would not benefit them in their educational pursuit. He told them to take their education seriously and respect higher authorities. He spoke on the topic, "Students and National Challenges".

/9317  
CSO: 3400/116

## BRIEFS

STUDENTS TO PRESENT GRIEVANCES--The University of Liberia Students Union (ULSU) says it will present a package to President Samuel Kanyon Doe today outlining serious problems affecting the university. At a joint meeting held yesterday in the UL auditorium with the support staff of UL, the President of ULSU, Mr Samuel Kofi Woods II, said among problems to be submitted to the President are making necessary resources available for the upkeep of the university; the need for a financial review of the university; the reopening of the dormitories and the need to look at the transportation situation. Mr Woods said ULSU will also express its dissatisfaction over the incapable manner in which the university is being run by the present administration. He expressed happiness at the timely intervention by the President for the early reopening of the university.

[Text] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 23 Jan 87 p 6] /9317

CSO: 3400/118

## MOZAMBIQUE

### BRIEFS

NETHERLANDS GIVES MILLIONS IN DEVELOPMENT AID--The government of Holland has agreed to give Mozambique assistance worth some \$24 million for the development of projects in several fields. The money will be used for technical assistance in agriculture, health, fishing, water, and electricity. It will also cover financing for a drainage project in Maputo city. The agreement, signed in Maputo yesterday, also provides finances for the balance of payments through the purchase of raw materials and spare parts for Mozambique's light industry. A director in the Mozambican Ministry of Water and Construction, Lopes Pereira, and the director of the Southern Africa Division in the Dutch Ministry of Cooperation and Development, Mr (Russ), signed the agreement on behalf of their governments. [Text] [Maputo in English to Southern Africa 1800 GMT 14 Feb 87] /8309

CSO: 3400/39

# CABINET MINISTER MAY LEAVE NATIONAL PARTY WHEN TERM ENDS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 20 Jan 87 pp 1, 7

[Article by Jim Freeman]

[Text]

**AXED NATIONAL Party Cabinet Minister and chief representative to the National Assembly, Mr Eben van Zijl, is set to split from the party when his term of office in the Tintenpalast ends in ten days.**

Reacting to speculation about his political future, both in the national and second-tier arenas, Mr van Zijl told The Advertiser he was still an NP man 'for the moment'.

"Until midnight on January 30, I am the National Party's representative in the Cabinet and the National Assembly.

"But one second after midnight I become a free man," he said.

Mr van Zijl said he would disclose his plans as soon as he no longer occupied his position as Minister of Agriculture, Sea Fisheries and Water Affairs.

Reacting to speculation that the National Party had asked him to remain in the Cabinet rather than letting the new representative, Mr Jannie de Wet, run the risk of the party losing the agriculture portfolio, Mr van Zijl admitted he had received requests to remain involved in National Party affairs.

However, he had also heard "ridiculous" speculation that he was to become Namibia's first Minister of Foreign Affairs.

This portfolio is an impossibility for the Transitional Government before Namibia becomes independent.

Mr van Zijl said he refused to make himself vulnerable by disclosing his plans before he left the Tintenpalast.

The most popularly mooted ideas are that Mr van Zijl will remain Minister without portfolio in the Cabinet and that he and his sacked followers in the National Assembly and Constitutional Council will break away from the Nats and form their own pressure group within the White Legislative Assembly.

At present, representation in the Legislative Assembly is delicately balanced between the NP and their arch-foes, Mr Dirk Mudge's Republican Party.

# YOUTH URGED TO 'VEHEMENTLY REJECT' CONSCRIPTION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK OBSERVER in English 10 Jan 87 p 25

[Text]

The SWAPO Youth League has called on all young South West Africans to 'vehemently reject' military conscription, and urged the youth of the country to rather join the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN).

At a press conference in Katutura on Tuesday, Mr Jerry Ekandjo, Secretary of the Youth League, condemned South Africa's presence in South West Africa, and urged young South West Africans to fight for the 'total liberation of this beloved country'.

Mr Ekandjo said that *seeing that our country is a colony illegally occupied by foreign racist South Africa, and the Namibian people do not have any government of their own, or any other interests to defend, and all the major means of production are owned by South Africa and other foreign capitalists, and the law they want to keep here is the law of oppression and the order of murder and extermination, the young people of Namibia, under the leadership of the SWAPO Youth League vehemently renounce and totally reject the recruitment of young Namibians into the foreign occupation forces of South Africa.*

Mr Ekandjo listed various *atrocities committed against our people* by the Armed Forces, and added that *considering the 1971 International Court of Justice Declaration that South Africa's presence in South West Africa was illegal, we reject South Africa's presence in our country. The so-called Army is here to destroy the Namibian nation.*

Mr Ekandjo appealed to the youth to follow the example of the three young SWAPO members who had entered into litigation to avoid being conscripted. He called upon would-be conscriptees to publicly denounce *this evil Army*.

He also condemned the cadet system in schools, and called upon teachers, parents and school committees to *put a stop to this diabolical system because it is just an extension of the SADF in our schools.*

SWAPO had always kept a low profile despite the disruption of its meetings by the Police during the past year, but *this does not mean we do not want to defend our people. The time will soon come when we will say enough is enough.*

Mr Ekandjo concluded his statement by urging South West Africans to join SWAPO.

/9274

CSO, 3400/56



## 5 CHILDREN BARRED FROM SCHOOL BECAUSE OF RACE

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Jean Sutherland]

[Text]

**AT LEAST FIVE black children have been turned away from white schools on the basis of their race and the central government is considering taking legal action for alleged discrimination.**

The Deputy Minister of Education, Mr Piet Junius, said today the five cases had been reported over the past 24 hours and were being investigated.

"We are considering action," Mr Junius said, "but I cannot say what kind."

However, earlier this week Education Minister Andrew Matjila warned he would go to the Supreme Court to prevent racial discrimination in Namibia's schools.

English, Afrikaans and German-medium schools in Windhoek, Karasburg and Swakopmund are involved.

They are Centaurus High and Eros Primary School (Windhoek), Karasburg High School, the Swakopmund English Medium Primary School and a German school at Swakopmund, said Mr Junius.

Ironically, the Swakopmund English Medium Primary School is the only white school to have so far applied to the Administration for Whites to become multiracial.

But it is believed that even if white schools wanted to throw their doors open, they are for the moment unable to do so.

An education official, sympathetic to the "open schools" bid, pointed out that white schools were "bound by AG8".

"By law, they are absolutely within their rights to turn away children (of other races)," he added.

The relevant ordinance stipulates that a child can only be accepted at a white school if he or she is classified white.

Mr Matjila has been adamant that any refusal to open schools "is a flagrant violation of the Bill of Rights".

Both Swakopmund English Medium headmaster, Mr Ian Thompson, and Centaurus principal, Mr Hans Jochen Böhlke, refused to comment on the issue today, referring all enquiries to National Education.

The principal of the Afrikaans Karasburg High School, Mr Engelbrecht, denied knowledge of anyone being turned away from his school.

A random survey of parents

and school committees at Windhoek's English and German-medium schools this week revealed many parents felt out of their depth on the matter.

The White Administration's response to the TG's bid to "normalise" education has been to thrust the issue into the hands of school committees and the parent community.

If they decide they want their school to be non-racial, they are then obliged to approach the white director of education and white executive to review the situation.

Parents and school committees feel they have been plunged into a political maelstrom.

There is also a disparity in views over what should be done, ranging from "positively for" to "positively against".

While the debate over state schools rages on, Windhoek's non-racial private schools - St Paul's College, the Holy Cross Convent and St George's Primary School - went ahead as normal yesterday, with Namibians of all colours streaming through their gates.



GORBACHEV REPLIES TO BABANGIDA ON SOVIET POSITIONS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 25 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

THE Soviet Union has reaffirmed its preparedness to hold further dialogue with the U.S. in the interest of world peace, and improving international security, according to a message Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev sent to President Ibrahim Babangida and released in Moscow at the week-end.

In the message, which was a reply to an earlier one from President Babangida, Mr. Gorbachev said that the package of proposals put forward by his country at Reykjavic, made it possible to open the door into a new epoch in the struggle for peace.

The Moscow correspondent of the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) quotes Mr. Gorbachev as saying he envisaged that in the new epoch, nuclear armed race would disappear for ever in the languages of the world, while the outer space would become a field of co-operation solely for peaceful purposes.

Mr. Gorbachev stressed the need to preserve and develop what was achieved in Reykjavic and called on the U.S. to adopt a "constructive" approach to the disarmament issue.

He praised the positive role played by the Non-Aligned Movement, "whose active member in the international

arena is Nigeria", in the struggle for world peace.

The Soviet leader noted that his country and Nigeria were politically close on many international issues, such as disarmament, world peace, elimination of colonialism and racism, overcoming economic and social backwardness and on other topical problems.

In his earlier message to the Soviet leader, president Babangida had urged both Mr. Gorbachev and president Reagan to follow-up their Reykjavic meeting by carrying on further dialogues on arms control and disarmament in the interest of world peace. (NAN)

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CSO. 3400/72

SOVIET AMBASSADOR PRAISES GOVERNMENT ON PEACE STANCE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Anene Ozoagu]

[Text]

THE Soviet Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Your Koupliakov has praised Nigeria's stand in ensuring a process of change toward peace in the world.

Addressing a press conference in Lagos Wednesday to mark the first anniversary of proposals by Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev on effort to eliminate nuclear weapons by the year 2000, Mr. Koupliakov said that Nigeria's position on peace and war in the United Nations, Non-Aligned Movement and elsewhere is highly appraised.

He recalled that President Ibrahim Babangida, after the Reykjavik summit between Soviet and American leaders sent messages urging them to continue negotiations and solve the vital questions facing both countries and the world.

On Soviet position on the elimination of nuclear weapons, the ambassador noted that his government announced that the first nuclear explosion carried out by the United States this year would terminate Soviet's unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

He said that his government would be ready to return to

testing moratorium any day the United States decided to stop their nuclear tests.

Mr. Koupliakov said that the Soviets were opposed to American Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), popularly tagged star wars because it would involve the deployment of strike weapons in space which would trigger off an uncontrollable arms race in all areas, turn the current strategic balance into strategic chaos.

Mr. Koupliakov said that the Soviet Union has not deployed members of Spetsnaz commandos (an off-shoot of the KGB) to augment the staff of its embassy in Lagos.

The ambassador said that in Afghanistan the Soviets have their regular forces but that their intervention was on the request of the people of Afghanistan to help them.

He said that as soon as normalcy returned in Afghanistan "we shall move out."

He compared their intervention in that country to the invitation of Cuba by the Angolan people to help them out from the repressive apartheid forces of South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/72

HIGHLIGHTS OF SPEECHES AT ANAMBRA SOVIET FRIENDSHIP MEETING

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 30 Dec 86 p 9

[Article by Peter Umenze]

[Text] Trade unions and industrial organisations in the country have been enjoined to adopt socialist tenets and principles in discharging their duties. "Any trade unionist that is not built on socialist principle is useless."

This was stated by a social philosopher and the rector of the Palcom Research Institute, Umuahia, Professor Obioma Atuloma, in a paper titled "the revolution factor in unified integrated Rural Development programming--a lesson from the 1917 Soviet initiative delivered during the 1986 symposium at Enugu to commemorate the USSR National Day, organised by the Nigeria Soviet Friendship and Cultural Association, Anambra State Branch.

Professor Atuloma also stated that the much-talked about rural development would be meaningless if the "Soviet initiative" was not adopted.

The social philosopher charged the [word indistinct] the Nigerian Labour Congress and elites to educate the masses on their rights in day to day activities, adding that, 'only socialist circuit of planned industrial capital development, priorities and recurrent social cost would curb unemployment, excessive importation and misapplication of local surplus value.

He said that the Nigeria-Soviet Cultural Association was aimed at forging a good relation in culture and life style between Nigeria and the Soviet Union.

Also speaking, Dr G. C. Igwe Ejiofor, of the state ministry of information, youth, sports, and culture, in a paper titled "the October 17th Revolution and its impact" traced how Lenin and his followers succeeded in the revolution of 1905 in Russia.

He described Lenin as a masterful political organiser and a manipulator who introduced Leninism in the Soviet politics.

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CSO: 3400/81

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED WITH LIBYA ON CHAD

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 17 Jan 87 pp 1, 9

[Text]

**N**IGERIA and Libya have pledged their commitments to the withdrawal of all non-Chadian forces from Chad.

In a communique issued yesterday after the meeting between the special Libyan envoy, Dr. Ali Treiki and External Affairs Minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi, both countries said they were committed to national reconciliation in Chad.

Libya and Nigeria said they regarded the Chadian crisis as an African problem which required an African solution.

To this end, they have decided to hold consultation with Chad and other neighbouring countries as well as the main actors in the Chadian crisis.

Meanwhile, President Babangida said yesterday that military option is not the best way to solve the Chadian crisis; President Ibrahim Babangida said at Dodan Barracks yesterday.

President Babangida said Nigeria was "receptive" to the Libyan proposal that a fresh attempt be made by Chadian neighbours to find lasting "political solution" to the more than 20 years conflict.

He promised that the Federal Government would give due considera-

tion to the Libyan request that it be allowed to open a "People's Bureau" in Lagos to facilitate co-operation with Nigeria.

The Libyan Embassy in Lagos was closed during the last civilian administration.

General Babangida spoke about Chad yesterday when a three-man Libyan delegation led by Dr. Ali Treiki brought him a special message from Col. Gaddafi on the Chadian question.

Delivering the message earlier, Dr. Treiki told President Babangida that Libya was of the view that it was in the interest of Chad's neighbours to act immediately to prevent an internationalisation of the crisis there.

He said the internationalisation of the Chadian conflict would mean more arms inflow into that country and a threat to the stability of the whole region.

Dr. Treiki stressed the Libyan view that all "non-African" countries should be kept out of the Chadian conflict.

He then conveyed personal greetings from Col. Gaddafi to President Babangida and also extended a fresh invitation to him to visit Libya saying "our people will be honoured by the visit."

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CS01 3400/68

LIBYA PLEDGES AID TO ISLAM IN EASTERN STATES

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 17 Jan 87 p 16

[Article by Garba Shehu]

[Text]

THE Libyan Arab Republic is to assist the spread of Islam in the Eastern parts of Nigeria through its agency, the World Islamic Call Society.

As a first step, an interest-free loan is to be made available to some moslem leaders in the area to enable them operate a commercial farm that would employ individuals who fall-out with their employers as a result of their joining Islam.

This is the outcome of a joint presentation by Nigerian moslems at an eight-day conference in Libya who impressed upon the conference, the critical position of

Islam in Eastern Nigeria.

Alhaji Suleiman Onyeama, a prominent Islamic propagator based in Enugu, had claimed that some Igbos lose their jobs on joining Islam while others are deterred from joining the religion by such fears.

At the conference, several academic and religious presentations were made including a presentation by a young Nigerian student Miss Mardiya Khalid from Kano State who in a paper titled "The Women in Jihad" criticised the tradition of some moslems who keep their women in the background.

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CSO: 3400/69

ABSENCE OF DOMESTIC ISLAMIC CALL SOCIETY BRANCH REGRETTED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 25 Jan 87 p 10

[Article by Garba Shehu]

[Text] The Libyan Arab (?Inmahirriyya) under the revolutionary leader, Colonel Muamar Gadafi is worried that the Islamic world suffered dispersion, impotency and dependency that deprived it from any sovereignty and subjected it, for a long time, to the super powers and to the neo-colonial world.

Libya heard the warning signal of Islamic thinkers and reformers that the Islamic nation was in a state of weakness and confusion and the religion was being subjected to defacements and alterations of the true cause of Allah.

For this reason, the Libyan leader just emerging from a successful, military putsch which overthrew the tyrannic King Idris called a group of moslem religious leaders (Ulama), thinkers and writers, for a conference to study the ways of reviving the role of muslims in raising the word of Allah and reviving the sunnah of His Prophet.

This culminated in the formation of the World Islamic Call Society, WICS, in 1970 with the goal of spreading the knowledge of the religion of Islam, and serving moslems in the whole world. It is conceived with the aim of eliminating sectorial barriers that are seen as hindering muslim unity.

Although the society was conceived of, and established by the regime in Libya, there appears to be no political relationship between it and the government. The politicians are doing their own thing while the Islamic call works for Allah. Its source of fund is the Jihad tax of three and a half percent chargeable on the monthly earnings of the Libya working people. It receives donations from various Islamic courses throughout the world.

The programmes of the Islamic call are under surveillance by a 36 member executive council from 36 countries of the world. It has wide-ranging investments from which it reaps profits used in its activities.

Beside the propagation of Islam, the society engages in several humanitarian services which, surprisingly are not restricted to muslims alone. An instance of this kind of humanitarianism is being rendered in Cotonou by the Islamic Call. There is an Islamic centre which operates a school and library in the

Benin capital. The Cotonou Islamic Centre operates a clinic with a full complement of doctors rendering free medical service to both moslems and non-moslems.

There also is a mobile medical service for the rural populace. At present, another 120 bed hospital and an integrated complex housing a mosque, a library, a school, a meeting hall, and a sporting arena is being constructed by the Islamic Call in Cotonou and is due to be completed in 18 months from now.

The work of the propagation of Islam by the Islamic call is being carried by numerous propagators throughout the world, 13 of whom are Nigerians.

Regretfully, the Islamic call society which is a member of several international bodies including the United Nations Organisation, UNICEF and also OAU, is not formally admitted in Nigeria. This has to do with the misconception of the role of the Society and partly as a result of suspicion by Nigeria about Libya to transform its embassy in Lagos to a Peoples' Bureau, thus making Nigeria (the other being Kenya) one of the only two countries in Africa to refuse this change on the insistence of the U.S.

Last week's visit to Nigeria by Libya's permanent representative in the UN, Dr Ali Terekki and the resulting communique jointly issued by the two countries appears to be a turning point that may usher in an atmosphere of understanding between the two countries.

Interviews conducted by the reporter with some leaders of the Islamic Call indicate that they consider Nigeria a friendly country in spite of all the odds. They consider that Nigeria has peculiar problems of its own which reflect on the attitude of our various governments. They do not however wish to see Nigeria close itself in Islamic and cultural fields.

They, most importantly see it a duty they owe to the Almighty, to work with their moslem brothers in Nigeria for the upliftment of both the religion and the quality of living of moslems throughout the world.

When Colonel Gaddafi met the West African delegates, for whom the recently concluded conference was organised, he was anxious to dispel misconceptions about Islam being a backward religion. He blamed moslems for sitting idle to watch others oppress them. He called for Jihad by moslems to liberate themselves from the hold of France and the U.S.

/9274

CSO: 3400/75



# DEFENSE MINISTER BALI ON RSA BOMB THREAT

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 25 Dec 86 p 50

[Interview with Major-General Domkat Bali, Minister of Defense and Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff by Jullyett Ukabiala and Ted Iwere on 9 Dec 86; place not specified]

[Text]

**N**IGERIA'S Minister of Defence and Chairman, Joints Chief of Staff, Major-General Domkat Bali, on December 9, 1986 discussed the South African bomb threat with *The Guardian* Defence Correspondent Jullyette Ukabiala and *The African Guardian* editor Ted Iwere. Excerpts:

**The African Guardian:** This is about the first time in recent years that Nigerians are talking of a pre-emptive attack by South Africa. How do you see the development?

**Bali:** This is the first time to my mind that Nigerians have come up with an open view that South Africa is a threat to Nigeria. As far as I know there is no evidence that South Africa has planned an imminent invasion of Nigeria.

**Please explain that**

What I am saying is that there is no concrete evidence of South Africa planning an invasion of Nigeria. But having said that, South Africa must always be considered as a possible enemy who would want to attack Nigeria in view of the fact that we have taken a very critical stand against the apartheid policy in strong terms everywhere, to the point where we are regarded as a frontline state. And you are also aware that South Africa has recently embarked on what you might term as destabilisation of the frontline states — reckless bombing here and there and harassing the nations close by.

So with Nigeria's stand, it can easily be assumed that we could be subject to South African attack. The only difference is that we are now whipping that imminent South African invasion ourselves.

**How do you mean sir?**

Let me put it in simple manner. All along we have seen the possibility as military thinkers that South Africa, having the chance, can do some damage to Nigeria. For the first time, we are now blowing it up as though it is an imminent thing; that tomorrow or next week or in one month we would have a South African invasion. The difference is that we have made it so pertinent.

**Are there no intelligence reports to that effect?**

No. The intelligence you are talking about only shows the possibility that can happen. It didn't come up with the figures that South Africa is planning that.

**But the anxiety seems to have been heightened.**

In a way I like it because it now brings to Nigerians that they are not all that safe anymore. All along you talk about defence and people say, ah, they take our money and do anything. I think this creation of a sense of insecurity is good for defence. It makes people aware for once that perhaps these people have usefulness. Perhaps they deserve expenditure. To that extent I like it. You know, to me as the minister of defence, I



can blow this thing out of proportion, if that is what will bring anything. So to me as the minister of defence, I can even blow it beyond what you know.

**In fact, there are suspicions along that line, that the military establishment is just doing that to press their case for an increased vote in the next budget.**

(A tone of vehemence) That, I wouldn't do to you and that is why I am playing it down to the actual level. I am saying that it won't pay me to do that. So I don't have to lie to you on a serious matter.

**What is Nigeria's relationships with Equatorial Guinea like? You think South Africa's presence in Equatorial Guinea is anything to worry about?**

Equatorial Guinea is just inches away. Infact she is our neighbour. The only separation is a little strip of sea between us and them. Otherwise they would have been our southern neighbour. So they are close and there are many powers interested in that place for whatever reasons.

**Are South Africans really there?**

If you say South Africans, I find it difficult to distinguish between one and an average white man. But there is indication that they are there in form of agricultural or some project experts.

**Can Nigeria really be sure what's happening there?**

So far, South Africa is not building any airstrip or anything. A few South Africans are there as experts in one thing or the other.

**But they are building a very powerful communication monitoring station. That makes Nigeria naked in terms of communications.**

As for communications, whether or not the South Africans are there, we are exposed to modern technology. The

Americans, for instance, can tap anything you have. As long as they are in terms, South Africa doesn't even need to spend her money.

**What are Nigeria's chances in a war with South Africa?**

Forget about the talk that South Africa will come and occupy Nigeria and make it a colony of South Africa. It is impossible. All they can do is to make some damage and embarrass us.

**Isn't that enough damage?**

That would be quite enough damage. That's about the best they can hope.

**And what do you think Nigeria can do in retaliation if that happens?**

We will try and inflict casualty on the people who come to invade us as much as possible.

**You don't quite agree that South Africa is quite powerful.**

Power is a relative term.

**You think her might has been exaggerated?**

In many quarters, it has. South Africa is powerful compared to her neighbours.

**What about compared to Nigeria?**

If you compare to us in terms of hardware such as planes, ships, they have an edge.

**What kind of re-inforcement would you recommend to beef military capabilities, especially in the area of air defence?**

We already have lots of plans for that but we cannot have the money now. If we do, the people would say why are you wasting money when we have no money. And that is exactly what I am suffering now. If I tell you what we need now for what I consider as an effective air defence and the cost, even you will not buy it. It runs into billions of dollars.

/9274

CSO: 3400/77

GDR PLEDGES EDUCATIONAL AID IN NEW CULTURAL AGREEMENT

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jan 87 p 24

[Text]

**T**HE East German Government has promised a three-million-dollar educational aid to Nigeria.

The aid will be in equipment for secondary schools and polytechnics. It will also be contained in the 1987/88 cultural agreement to be signed soon by the two countries.

This agreement was reached yesterday by GDR's Deputy Minister for Higher and Technical Education, Professor Siegfried Schwanka, and the Education Minister, Professor Jubril Aminu.

Prof. Schwanka, who

paid a visit on Prof. Aminu in his office while on a two-day official tour of Nigeria, said the two countries had agreed on many points of mutual exchange in the field of education.

According to him, GDR was prepared to receive academics, researchers and students from Nigeria in a special educational programme.

The visiting minister disclosed that he had invited members of the Nigerian Universities Commission (NUC) and all the vice-chancellors from Nigerian universities to visit his country to have

new ideas and improve on their existing academic relations.

Responding, Prof. Aminu appreciated the good gestures of GDR to Nigeria, saying "We respect East Germany and its standards of technology and academic achievement. We are interested in co-operating with it in education, science and technology"

He promised his counterpart that the bottleneck hampering the negotiations of the cultural agreement would soon be removed to solve some consular and diplomatic problems.

/9274

CSO. 3400/67

GDR BLAMED FOR LACK OF CULTURAL EXCHANGE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] The inability of the German Democratic Republic (GDR) to respond to the cultural exchange proposals forwarded to it last year is delaying the signing and updating of the cultural agreement between Nigeria and East Germany.

Information and Culture Minister Prince Tony Momoh made this known at the weekend when he received the German ambassador to Nigeria Mr Gerhard Haida in his office.

He said a programme should be worked out for earlier signing so that Nigeria can participate in the Berlin exhibition coming up in June, adding that where this is done Nigerian arts can also be exhibited in Berlin to enhance further cultural understanding.

Mr Momoh thanked the ambassador for the GDR's award to Wole Soyinka which, he said, was not prompted by the Stockholm award but rather by the appreciation of African literature by GDR.

The minister further said that "we are heavily working in the promotion of Nigerian culture abroad," especially now that African perspective in literature is fully being appreciated.

He also called for co-operation in the field of education, industry, scientific and technological development.

Earlier, the German ambassador, Mr. Haida had called for stronger cultural relationship between the two countries.

He invited Nigeria to the June Berlin exhibition, pointing out that other African countries like Senegal and Guinea have always attended the yearly celebrations.

CULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 19 Jan 87 p 3

[Text] Cultural aid agreement worth 32 million Yen (N745,600) was signed between Nigeria and Japan in Lagos at the week-end.

Under the grant aid agreement the Japanese government will provide the National Commission for Museums and Monuments with one diesel generator, one photo-mechanical preproduction equipment and a photo type-setting machine.

Information and Culture Minister Prince Tony Momoh who signed on behalf of Nigeria told the Japanese ambassador, Mr Mitsuro Donowaki, that the National Commission for Museums and Monuments considered the occasion as a "historic milestone in the continuous interest which the Japanese Embassy in Nigeria has shown in the activities of the commission.

He congratulated Japan for the grant aid which, he said, had further deepened and extended the existing "fraternal and cordial relationships between Japan and Nigeria."

The equipment, he said, would enhance the commission's self-reliance and capability in the areas of graphics, printing and publication.

The minister thanked the Japanese ambassador and his officers for their untiring efforts for making the signing ceremony a reality.

He further appealed to them to extend the fruitful relationship to other spheres of cultural activities and arrange for the exchange of experts, training proposals and exhibition of works of art.

Replying, Mr Donowaki said that Nigeria since her independence has been an important country in sub-Saharan Africa with regard to Japan's foreign policy.

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CSO: 3400/69

## AIKHOMU DISSATISFIED WITH GOVERNMENT-MEDIA RELATIONS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 24 Dec 86 pp 1, 2

[Article by Shehu Dauda]

[Text]

**THE Chief of General Staff, Rear-Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, has expressed dissatisfaction over the existing government - media relations in the country.**

Admiral Aikhomu said he saw no reason why some news organisations in the country should constitute themselves into an opposition to government.

He made this observation in Lagos yesterday during his quarterly media chiefs' briefing at State House, Marina.

Yesterday's briefing which took the form of a dialogue between the Chief of General Staff and the media executives, had as its theme: "Government and Media Relations".

The Chief of General Staff said that though the government took some criticisms in good faith, many of them were short of objectivity.

However, Admiral Aikhomu admitted that on many occasions, civil servants feel reluctant to give out required information to the media thereby contributing more to the poor relationship between the two organs.

Similarly, he explained that the hoarding of necessary information by such government functionaries prompts pressmen into speculative journalism which he said was more destructive to government.

Suggesting how to improve the relationship between the media and government, the National President of the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ), Mr.

George Izobo, urged the federal government to co-opt the Minister of Information into the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC).

Such a step, the NUJ President said, was necessary if government wanted to clearly explain its actions to the public concerning major policies made by the AFRC.

Speaking further, the Chief of General Staff assured that the Federal Military Government has no intention of gagging the Nigerian Press.

Referring to a recent insinuation in the media that the current newsprint shortage experienced by newspapers in the country was a deliberate plan by the government to silence the press, the CGS emphatically denied the allegations.

Giving these clarifications Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu assured that relief measures were incorporated by government in the 1987 budget.

He hinted that the 50

per cent tariff introduced by the present administration on newsprint has been reviewed in the forthcoming budget.

Stating that a compromise was arrived at by government after considering the plight of newspapers in the country, and that of the Nigerian Newsprint Manufacturing Company, (NNMC) at Oko-Iboku in Cross River State, Admiral Aikhomu said the steps taken became necessary because the present government had no intention to kill the press or the Oko-Iboku Newsprint Company.

Giving an insight into next year's Federal Budget, the Chief of General Staff told the media chiefs that the wage-freeze which had been on for the past five years would continue.

But he hinted that some benefits hitherto removed by government and some marginal increases might be considered by the government in the 1987 Budget.

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CSO: 3400/74

## NAP LEADER BRAITHWAITE ON CONTINUED POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Dec 86 p 16

[Article by Jonathan Emereole]

[Text]

**T**HE leader of the banned Nigerian Advanced Party (NAP), Dr Tunji Braithwaite, has vowed never to call it quits with politics until social justice was enthroned in the country.

Speaking to the *Daily Star* at the Railway Recreation Club, Ebute-Metta, Lagos, Dr Braithwaite said he would continue his fight against the establishment of impostors and corrupt and unjust people wherever he found them, no matter how highly placed in the society.

The former NAP leader who was the chairman at the launching of an LP album by the Salvation Singer of "New Born Apostolic Church," Ebute-Metta, at the recreation club, described the present circumstance in the country as a situation whereby "the tail wage the head".

This, he said, was a situation of abnormality, stressing that the nation requires both immediate surgical operation and God's mercy to avoid imminent disintegration.

Asked if his current posture as a born-again christian would not conflict with his political ambition or ideology, he snapped: "There has never been any division between godliness and political activism. In fact, one complements the other.

"Political action is complemented through faith in God because when you have faith, you don't fear. Truth liberates you. Only the truth liberates the mind, and that truth can only come from the Lord.

"I am a political person all through until social justice is enthroned in this country. I will never stop politics. Never".

It would be recalled that Dr Braithwaite, in reaction to the Federal Government general ban on Second Republic

politicians from participating in the politics of the country for ten years, said he did not consider himself banned.

Commenting on pronounced factionalisation in the church, the former NAP presidential aspirant remarked that he would call on all christian denominations to unite to "defend their faith against imminent erosion".

He did not elaborate.

Reviewing the LP titled: "Aiye ti se" (meaning, "the world has sinned") he noted that it was a current diagnosis of the social and political illness of the country, and commended the choir for its effort.

Mr Lanre Idowu Shoketu, a bank manager with OWENA Bank who was the chief launcher, said the record "gives pleasure and spiritual upliftment to everyone that listened to it".

He promised to assist the choir financially to enable it acquire musical instruments for greater achievement in the future.

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CSO: 3400/65



## JUSTICE MINISTER ON MEASURES TO CURB CORRUPTION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Dec 86 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE scrapping of the Marketing Boards and the Nigerian National Supply Company (NNSC) is one of the major steps being taken to curb corruption in the country.

Prince Bola Ajibola, the Minister of Justice, who said this in Lagos yesterday, stressed that the Federal Government will not relent in its efforts at curbing corruption.

He said the introduction of SFEM was another step taken to eliminate the issuance of import licences which, he said, had been a major avenue of corruption.

Prince Ajibola was addressing newsmen after

a closed-door meeting with the British High Commissioner to Nigeria, Mr. Martins Ewans. He described the scrapped establishments as "sources of corruption", and emphasised that "a silent revolution" aimed at eliminating the vice had begun.

The minister expressed dissatisfaction over the British Government's delay to Nigeria's request for the extradition of fugitive Umaru Dikko.

Prince Ajibola told the High Commissioner that the offences committed by Alhaji Dikko were within the extradition laws of Britain.

He said that Nigeria's application for the extradition of Dikko and other wanted fugitives now resident in Britain have been "unduly delayed",

and expressed disappointment over the British Government's apparent lack of co-operation with Nigeria for early resolution of the issue.

He criticised the British Government's "linkage" of Nigeria's application for Dikko's extradition with his request for political asylum, stressing that Nigeria's request should be treated on its own merit.

On drugs trafficking, the minister said that the two parties spoke on how to curtail transportation of drugs from Nigeria to Britain.

Replying, Mr. Ewans pledged his country's preparedness to assist Nigeria in resolving the issue, but explained the technicalities involved in the British judicial system.

It will be recalled that the Federal Government under the ousted Buhari regime had formally requested for the extradition of fugitive Dikko on criminal charges after a kidnap attempt on him was made by three Israelis and a Nigerian.

The men were sentenced by a court at the Old Bailey in London to prison terms ranging from ten to 14 years, and recommended for deportation after leaving prison.

Alexander Barak, a 27-year-old Israeli businessman presented by the prosecution as the organiser of the failed kidnapping was sentenced to 14 years in prison.

The other two Israelis, Anesthetist Arie-lev Shapiro 44, and Felix Abitbol, 31 were both jailed for ten years and the Nigerian, Mohammed Yusufu, 41 received a 12 year sentence.

All four men who pleaded guilty to the kidnapping were arrested on July 5, 1984 at London's Stanstead Airport when Mr Yusufu tried to load two crates containing Mr Dikko and the other three men aboard a Lagos-bound Nigeria Airways plane.

The foiled kidnap attempt sparked a crisis in Anglo-Nigerian relations which made Nigeria and Britain recall their respective high commissioners home for consultations.

Dikko is now a law student of the Holborn Law Tutors in London.

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CSO: 3400/72

LABOR LEADER CHIROMA SEEKS NEW GOVERNMENT IMPORT POSTURE

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Jan 87 pp 1, 9

[Text]

**R**ETRENCHED workers have no hope of being recalled if the present position of spending hard currency from the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) on finished products continued unchecked.

Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) President Ali Chiroma made this assertion in Lagos yesterday while welcoming the Labour Minister, Ike Nwachukwu to the NLC secretariat.

He cited the case of Peugeot Automobile Nigeria Limited (PAN) which, he said, had closed

down its assembly plant in Nigeria only to engage in importation of cars.

"In the public sector, government's posture on the issue of continued retrenchment and premature retirements constitute an obvious contradiction of government policy on the need to create jobs," he added.

The NLC president, warned that the continued detention of labour leaders (as was in the case in Bendel State last week) was not acceptable to workers.

"A situation of suspi-

cion and mistrust, which sees trade unions as a security risk, does not generate mutual confidence", he stressed.

On the proposed amendments and promulgation of labour laws, the NLC boss reminded the Federal Government that the National Labour Advisory Council should be consulted on such issues.

Failure to do this, he said, might lead to enactments which may not meet the desired objectives.

The NLC president also expressed disappointment that despite President Babangida's directive that workers co-operatives be encouraged, some state governments have

refused to grant licences to existing workers' co-operatives.

Alhaji Chiroma, however, commended the creation of the employment directorate and pledged that industrial unions would support its programmes.

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CSO: 3400/71

## NAIRA REVALUATION CREATES NEW PETROLEUM SUBSIDY

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 22 Jan 87 p 22

[Article by Toma Imirhe]

[Text]

**B**EFORE the famed national IMF debate late in 1985, Nigerians took the prices of petroleum products for granted. Nobody bothered about the fact that these prices were being heavily subsidised by government.

However, several factors, eventually led the government into developing cold feet on continued subsidy on petroleum products. First, was the need to increase government revenue at a time when its main revenue earner, oil, was entering a glut period. This was occurring at the same time that Nigeria's numerous foreign creditors were pressing the country to settle her debts.

Yet, another reason was that their cheapness in Nigeria was providing some people with an illegal but profitable trade of smuggling petroleum products into neighbouring countries. Thus, when the government rejected the IMF loan but endorsed the removal of a large portion of the subsidy in the 1986 budget, many analysts regarded this decision as economically sound and disregarded the socio-economic effects on Nigerians.

The removal of 80 per cent of the subsidy resulted in an increase in fuel price from 20 kobo to 39.5 kobo per litre. However, the move appeared to be a major coup for the Federal Government, as it anticipated to generate ₦900 million as savings from the reduced subsidy. This revenue was to go to the newly created Directorate of Food, Roads and Rural Infrastructure.

But various developments in 1986 were to put paid to government's hopes

of using such savings as a major source of funding this new directorate.

Initially, government's gains were more than expected. This was because in the budget projections for 1986, the expected price of a barrel of oil was put at \$25 and the Federal Government was selling oil to NNPC for local refining at \$20.58. When oil price crashed to around US \$10, the government was actually reaping an inadvertent petroleum tax, because at that time, the exchange rate of the naira to the dollar was one to one.

The fact is that what government did not seem to take into cognisance was that the existence of a subsidy, or conversely, a tax, on petroleum products is dependent on the prevailing exchange rate of naira for dollar, since Nigeria's oil exports are priced in dollars. Thus, if the naira appreciates against the dollar, the situation tends towards the existence of petroleum tax. If however, the naira depreciates vis-a-vis the dollar, a petroleum subsidy comes into existence.

The advent of the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) with the accompanying crash of the naira has brought the latter scenario into being. Therefore, SFEM has served to grossly increase what was left of the petroleum subsidy. One expert puts this increase in the subsidy from 20 per cent at the initial withdrawal in January 1986, to a colossal 62 per cent in December, 1986.

This new development brings sharply into focus, government's target of generating ₦818.6 million from an 80

per cent withdrawal of petroleum subsidy. Going by financial experts' opinions, the subsidy withdrawal as at now is well under 40 per cent due to the depreciation of the naira.

What is most disturbing about this revelation is that it is difficult, nay impossible, to believe that the budget planners were not aware of the new situation before producing government's target figure for subsidy withdrawal revenue.

Also, NNPC sources indicate that before the end of 1986, the corporation had recommended a 30 to 50 per cent increase in the price of petroleum products in order to nullify the effects of SFEM on the subsidy withdrawal.

In recognition of this fact, the President, Major General Ibrahim Babangida, in his 1987 budget speech warned that government might be forced to introduce further price adjustments if smuggling of petroleum products across the border would not stop.

One economic commentator suggests that the only way subsidy can be "killed" off in the long run is to index prices of petroleum prices to a market determined exchange rate so that prices can rise and fall as the market determined naira rate rises and falls.

In the meantime, much to government's chagrin, the petroleum subsidy simply refuses to go.

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CSO: 3400/75

# REORGANIZATION OF INFORMATION MINISTRY UNDERWAY

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Jan 87 p 9

[Text]

**T**HE post of a federal director of information in the Ministry of Information and Culture has been abolished in a major re-organisation exercise in the ministry. Instead, the former acting federal director of information, Mr. J. K. Bodunde has been reassigned as director of the public enlightenment department.

According to a statement from the office of the Minister, Mr. Tony

Momoh, the former assistant director of public enlightenment Mr. A. Yakubu has been named the director of domestic publicity and film production department.

The external publicity

department would now be headed by a former assistant director of domestic publicity, Mr. E. A. Okoh-Esene.

Other changes made include the appointment of Mr. C. B. Okhio as head of the Federal Government Press while Mr. R. O. Akinola and Mr. P. D. Akhimieho have been named deputy government printers.

Seven chief information officers were promoted to assistant directors, 10 chief information officers changed positions while four assistant chief information officers become acting chief information officers.

The statement directed that all handing-over and taking-over formalities should be completed in time to enable officers resume their new positions "on or before Saturday, January 31. It said other officers not affected by the exercise should remain in their positions.

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CSO: 3400/66

FORMER POLITICIAN ON FUTURE POLITICAL CONFIGURATION

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 20 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

**A** FORMER secretary to the Military Government and head of service, Mr. Allison Ayida, has called for the creation of 24 states in the country.

Delivering a lecture on "The rise and fall of Nigeria" at the Jos University, Mr. Ayida said the maximum number of states to be established in the country should not exceed 24 as nurtured by General Murtala Muhammed before his assassina-

tion.

"The late General Murtala Muhammed had favoured the creation of 24 states rather than the present 19 states" he said.

He said General Muhammed opted for 12 states in the north and 12 in the south with the former federal territory of Lagos and the rest of Lagos merged with Ogun State, excluding the proposed new Ijebu state.

He said that the establishment of a New Cross River State was a foregone conclusion but that a powerful lobby group

from Calabar over-played its card by insisting that if the capital was not retained in Calabar, it would rather not have New Cross River State.

Mr. Ayida further revealed that the wishes of the people were endorsed twice by the then Supreme Military Council by a majority decision.

According to him, the case for the New Calabar State was lost partly because the Katsina lobby group had, as an afterthought, decided that Kaduna State should be split if the Cross River State was split.

Mr. Ayida maintained that it would be madness to consider a 50 state structure for the country.

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CSO, 3400/69



LABOR MINISTER ASKS WORKERS, NLC FOR INDUSTRIAL PEACE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 24 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Suleiman Dangana]

[Excerpt]

MINISTER of Labour, Brigadier Ike Nwachukwu, has appealed to workers to reciprocate Federal Government's tax relief measures and ensure industrial peace for higher productivity.

Speaking at a meeting with the leadership of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC) in Lagos yesterday, Brigadier Nwachukwu said

apart from the need for reciprocity, the economic condition did not give room for any flexing of muscles.

He stated that the Federal Government considered industrial peace very important to the economy, adding that 1987 must be a year of consolidation of gains from the structural adjustment programme.

Brigadier Nwachukwu also warned that defaulting industrial

unions which failed to render their financial accounts to the registrar of trade unions would henceforth face legal action.

He said a three-month grace period has been given to such unions to submit their accounts failing which the registrar would institute legal proceedings against them.

The minister also said steps would be taken to amend the law on the rendition of trade union accounts to introduce adequate penalty for union executives who fail to render the required accounts.

He said funds collected from the hard-earned incomes of workers should be judiciously spent and not wasted on the satisfaction of a few leaders.

Industrial unions, the minister said, must not leave the problem of unemployment to the government alone, adding that labour unions should embark on employment generating ventures, however modest in nature.

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CSO: 3400/71

## MINES MINISTER ON AJAOKUTA STEEL MILL PROBLEMS

Ikeja NEWSWATCH in English 15 Dec 86 p 37

[Article by Wale Ajao]

[Text]

**B**unu Sheriff Musa, minister for mines, power and steel, has an important task to perform. He must see to the successful completion of Ajaokuta steel project which has gulped N2.7 billion in the past five years. He was at Ajaokuta late November to assess progress of work. He met problems but came back with solutions ticking in his head.

Problem one is inadequate trained manpower. There are 2,400 Soviet experts and 3,000 Nigerians there. But an estimated workforce of 7,000 is required to make Ajaokuta work.

Musa told *NewsWatch* that his ministry "will work out a co-ordinated manpower training programme. Under the programme, the metallurgical training institute, built in 1984 at a cost of N29 million, will commence training of technical personnel in January." The institute had 11 Soviet personnel who could train 300 Nigerians in 30 professions in one year.

In the past four years, the Soviet Union has trained 650 Nigerian technical personnel. But only 300 of them still work for the company. Others have left to work elsewhere. Magaji Inua, general manager of the company, said they left because of "poor conditions of service."

Musa promised that government will look into the conditions of service in the light of the prevailing economic situation in the country. Inadequate accommodation is the second problem. Some 10,000 housing units are almost completed. But about 1,000 workers are sharing rooms. Musa promised that government will consider "the possibility of involving the

private sector in the completion of these houses." The details of how the private sector will be involved will be worked out and included in the memorandum for submission to the president.

Problem three was the Itakpe iron ore to feed Ajaokuta. But that has to be beneficiated before it can be used. Contract for a beneficiation plant was awarded to JILI, a consortium of French and German firms, for \$85 million. The company was expected to raise funds on its own to execute the contract but work is yet to start on the plant.

Problem four was lack of money. This has affected the implementation of the Ajaokuta steel programme, originally scheduled to be completed this year. Some units such as light section mill and the medium section mill have been commissioned.

So bad is the financial situation that Dumez and Fougerolle, two companies handling civil engineering works, stopped work in 1984. But the companies resumed work two months ago after government paid them through a special counter-trade agreement.

Under this agreement, the companies were paid from the sale of quotas of crude oil allocated to them. The oil was sold by NNPC and the proceeds paid to the two companies.

With the package of "fresh proposals" Musa intends to put forward to government, he is optimistic that Ajaokuta will be completed on its new completion schedule of 1989.

## RIRIWAI MINES CLOSE, IRREGULARITIES ALLEGED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 25 Jan 87 p 12

[Article by Abubakar Buhari]

[Text]

WORK has ground to a halt for two years now at the Ririwai Mines believed to be one of the richest mines in the country.

More than 500 workers, majority of whom are indigenes of the area, have been rendered jobless as a result of secession of work.

Alhaji Ilyasu Zakari, the village head of Ririwai, revealed this to the Acting Military Governor of Kano State, Lt.-Col. Olayinka Sule, when the latter visited the abandoned mines last Thursday.

Alhaji Zakari said the abandonment of work at the mines had affected adversely the life of the Ririwai inhabitants.

He said work started at the mines in 1954 when a group of German expatriates were attracted by mineral deposits like gold, diamond, copper, zinc, aluminium and uranium which had been discovered there.

Gold and Base Nig. Ltd., the company which worked the mine before it was taken over by the Nigerian Mining Corporation, was believed to

have sealed the well from which the minerals were extracted.

The most curious aspect of the activities of Gold and Base Nig. Ltd. is that the expatriate staff did not reveal the texture or composition of the minerals extracted. The main shaft of the mines is believed to be 500ft deep but no black employee was ever allowed beyond the depth of 300 feet, Alhaji Zakari said.

Investigations by the *Sunday Triumph* at the mine revealed that after each blast in the mines, no staff is allowed into the shaft until the General Manager, Mr. J.M. Strong, had inspected it.

The most suspicious aspect of the exercise, our source said, was that the precious minerals ex-

tracted were sent overseas as samples for laboratory analysis, the results of which were never revealed by the company.

No official of the Nigerian Mining Corporation was present to comment on the issue.

Some villagers made it clear to this reporter that three of the expatriates were involved in very suspicious deals culminating in their leaving the country under suspicious circumstances.

A spokesman for the villagers, Alhaji Abubakar, told the acting governor that the mine is capable of producing 900 tonnes of tin daily for 20 years.

The Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Alhaji Gidado Mukhtar, told the Acting Governor that recapitalisation of the mining equipment requires an investment of about N100 million, adding that on the cost benefit basis, the price of tin in the world market has gone down so much that it is no longer profitable.

## PLIGHT OF WORKERS, ABILITY TO MAKE ENDS MEET DISCUSSED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 19 Jan 87 p 7

[Article by Afam Echi Friday]

[Text]

**I**t is a sad reality that either by design or accident the Nigerian worker of today and even yesterday has turned out to be a sacrificial lamb of all government policies aimed at achieving a stable and self-reliant economy.

Since the era of the structural adjustment programme, he has suffered untold hardships ranging from late payment of wages and salaries, pay cuts, reduction and or removal of fringe benefits, retrenchment with or without benefits etc.

As if this is not enough, the government enacted an obnoxious decree forbidding the worker from seeking redress of any kind from this unjust treatment. The situation is the same in both public and private sectors. Faced with this helplessly agonising situation, he has become a pawn in the hands of our exploitative industrialists, sorry capitalists. He could be hired and fired at will.

It is a taboo to talk of wage increases and or salary review. In the view of the government and

supported by economic theories, this is to stem cost inflation. The question is how effective has this policy been? One unfortunate peculiarity which the Nigerian society has enjoyed is that economic theories, no matter how well postulated, never worked, at least for an appreciable period.

Otherwise, how else can one explain the sky rocketing of prices of commodities in the last one year in spite of the fifteen months economic recovery fund deductions made from workers' salaries.

Apart from this and in addition to the tax burden, the worker is indirectly coerced into making more sacrifices in form of one kind of endowment fund, development levies, education levies, etc, or the other.

Ours is a mixed economy, though predominantly capitalist. Capitalism, we know, is

associated with free market. The recently introduced structural adjustment programme in the form of Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) is indirect devaluation in practice.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), as a pre-condition to economic doldrum, dangled devaluation before us and this, we turned down.

The effect of SFEM is to cheapen our exports and increase our hardship because, we now exchange more naira for any imported product.

To make SFEM achieve the required impact, the government instituted the free market policies, but with a clamp down on wages. Why always the worker? By now it should have been obvious to the government that not wages alone, but some other unidentified factors are the causes of inflation. But why make the worker a scapegoat? But one must ask what positive effort we have made in controlling prices and in checking the activities of

dubious traders who create artificial scarcity by way of hoarding. Are these same traders, like other workers, making adequate contribution to our recovery efforts.

Our Onosodes, the Okighbos, the Udojis, the Nwankwos and their Adam Smith equivalents should dust up their textbooks and provide an answer to this intractable problem that appears to have defied all known solutions.

Under the SFEM, the minimum wage theory is now a farce and car loan is meaningless. Prices of goods locally produced and imported are going beyond the sky. The days are gone when a graduate fresh from the university will be basking in the glory of level 8, good accommodation, a car and other goodies.

Level 10 monthly pay packet cannot provide two weeks' meal for an average family, pay their house rents, clothe them, meet the exorbitant school fees and other social responsibilities. To some, three square meals are now a luxury.

The above picture appears to betray all efforts aimed at stamping out bribery and corruption, armed robbery, ten per centing, inflation of contract, profiteering, duping and such other social vices.

Whoever and how many ever secured the Nigerian passport or installed a meter at the official rate. Whoever purchased beer at 75K liquid contents only. At the NITEL, banks, police, customs, ministries, etc., the story is the same. Every corner stinks with corruption.

Battered so much by problems seemingly beyond his control, the worker's alternative is nothing short of anything that can see him out of the woods. The above problems have been compounded the more by our planlessness, bad and corrupt leadership, negligence, lack of patriotism, tribalism, dishonesty, selfishness, immorality, etc.

Of what value is it to us in churning out graduates when we have no employ-

ment opportunities for them. The increased wave of armed robbery among our youths today is simply a protest action against an uncaring, bad and corrupt leadership and the hopeless and helpless situation they find themselves.

On attaining independence, we practised parliamentary democracy bequeathed to us by our colonial overlords. When this did not work, we tried the presidential system. To some, it is expensive and could not work because its practitioners were corrupt and bad.

Against 1990, we have started to look for something indigenous. In the same manner, it is the suggestion of this piece that we gamble with another economic ideology. Socialism may well be the way out.

Many exponents of this system believe it will avoid the more violent fluctuations in business activity, prices and employment which are characteristics of the present system, and perhaps take us to that utopian state longed for

by many.

If this did not come of our own accord, we shall then be rest assured in the thinking of Karl Marx, that great advocate of communism, who believed that one day the proletariat will revolt, seize the means of production to form the classless society.

A situation where the worker does not get a fair reward of the cake he has toiled painstakingly to bake is disheartening and amounts to killing the goose that lays the golden egg. It creates low productivity and disincentive to work.

The government should take a good look once more at the workers' plight with a view to improving his situation salary wise. The increased salary will be justified in reflecting the economic realities of the present times.

The government should, in addition curb the excesses of middlemen in the distributive trade. The government should help the worker to help the economy. The earlier the better.

/9274

CSO: 3400/77

## PRICES OF GOODS CONTINUE TO SOAR IN KADUNA

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 17 Jan 87 p 6

[Article by Sani Babadoko]

[Text]

PRICES of goods and services which soared just before the Christmas and New Year celebrations have remained high in anticipation of the announced restoration of fringe benefits to workers.

Ordinarily, prices of food items and transport fares returned to their normal prices at the beginning of the New Year but a *New Nigerian* survey in Kaduna revealed that prices had not reverted to their pre-Christmas levels.

Prices of food items had generally gone up by about 30 per cent. The 100 kilogramme bag of rice sells at 150 Naira instead of 120 Naira before Christmas and a similar bag of beans sells for between 130 and 150 Naira instead of 200 Naira, while a bag of Semovita sold at 17 Naira instead of its previous 13 Naira.

Vegetable oil still sells at 14 Naira instead of 12 Naira while the large packet of Omo detergent sold for 12 naira as against its previous 9 Naira.

The big bag of wheat flour costs between 66 and 70 Naira as against its previous 45 Naira while a kilogramme of beef remained at nine Naira.

Mr. Christopher Chuku, a trader told the *New Nigerian* at Kaduna Central Market that though there was liquidity squeeze "the budget is better than that of the previous year", saying that most market women

believed the relief on fringe benefits, payment of internal debts as well as expected boost in paid employment would make more money available to consumers "in not too distant future".

Mr. Emeka Iwuji, another trader at the Kaduna Central Market, attributed the high cost of food items, which had been expected to go down at this time of the year as a result of the just concluded harvests, to hoarding by rich businessmen who went round to buy those goods from farmers and hoarded them until a time of scarcity.

Another reason given by some market women who requested anonymity was that middlemen constituted "a bottleneck between the farmers and consumers".

The women, however, maintained that they too had to make "our own arrears because workers too don't get increment." They also argued that since transport fares and market levies had gone up they were left with only marginal profits.

At the central and Kawo motor parks the *New Nigerian* observed that transport fares had also gone up by about 30 per cent on popular routes.

The fare to Sokoto by a Peugeot 504 station wagon taxi which was 18 Naira before the Christmas, is now 22 Naira. A driver, Malam

Musa Mohammed, said the fare for that route reached a record 30 Naira at the peak of Christmas rush.

The fare to Kano by taxi is now 12 Naira as against 10 Naira before the Christmas. The fare to Makurdi is now 25 Naira as against the previous 20 Naira. Kaduna to Malumfashi is now nine Naira as against the previous four Naira while Kaduna to Zaria which was three Naira is now between 3.50 Naira and four Naira. Kaduna to Katsina by taxi now attracts 20 Naira as against the previous 18 Naira.

Mr. Chinedu Nweke, a driver plying the Kaduna-Sokoto route attributed the rise to the previously announced price increases and the rising cost of spare parts.

He explained that the expected hike in vehicle prices also increased the cost of maintaining existing ones as mechanics and spare parts dealers also increase their charges.

He estimated that he would have to make "three trips before I can buy a single tyre and service the car. Before, I could do all that with one trip", he added.

He said the high cost of maintenance had grounded so many vehicles that "there are more passengers than vehicles on some routes", adding "we are in fire and only God will save us."



## BABANGIDA LAUNCHES CONSTRUCTION OF KADUNA-KANO ROAD

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 31 Dec 86 p 16

[Article by Conrad Bosah]

[Text]

**P**RESIDENT Ibrahim Babangida has launched the multi-million Kano/Kaduna dual-carriage way.

The road which will run through Kaduna, Zaria and Kano would be constructed at a cost of N175,536,601.60 by two civil engineering companies — Messrs Sterling (Nig.) Ltd., and Borino Prono (Nig.) Ltd. Sterling (Nigeria) Limited will undertake the 114.5 kilometres Kaduna/Zaria section of the road while the remaining 108 kilometres to Kano will be constructed by Borino Prono Company Limited.

The president said that the road network traverses the most densely populated states in the federation (Kaduna and Kano) and which are, undoubtedly, the most industrialised urban centres, after Lagos.

He said that one of the most persistent complaint of the generality of the inhabitants of those areas, as well as other road users, had been that "this road is in the most ignoble state of disrepair and that government should do something about it and as the complaint became more persistent and loud, this administration redoubled its efforts to satisfy their yearnings, marking the end of years of uncertainty, frustration and unfulfilled expectations."

The president remarked that the federal government had invested billions of naira on existing roads.

He said that during the current fiscal year, contracts worth about N350 million were awarded by the federal government for the maintenance, repairs and rehabilitation of federal highways and bridges throughout the country.

President Babangida said that this became necessary due to sharp drop in maintenance vote from N180 million in 1981 to between N49.50 million in the period 1983 to 1985, the period which witnessed glaring deterioration in the condition of roads in the country as a whole.

The president said that as necessary complement to the

overall efforts in revamping the economy in the area of road transport, his administration also accorded top priority to the development of rural roads, under the administration's rural development programme.

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CSO: 3400/65



# GOVERNMENT RESTORES LEAVE, TRANSPORT ALLOWANCES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jan 87 p 1

[Text]

FEDERAL Government has approved the restoration of some of the fringe benefits suspended in 1984.

This was contained in a circular issued in Lagos by the Office of the Head of the Civil Service of the Federation.

Transport allowance for officers on Grade level 12 and above is now 55.50 Naira as against the 37 Naira.

Officers on Grade level 9 to 11 will receive 45 Naira instead of 30 Naira. Those on Grade level seven and 8 will be paid 35.75 Naira as against 22.50 Naira while officers on Grade level one to six will get 30 Naira instead of 15 Naira.

On leave grants the circular explained that officers on grade level 8 to 17 who had earlier been paid 96 Naira will now receive 192 Naira.

Those on level 4-7 will be entitled to 160 Naira while officers on Grade level 1-3 will receive 128 Naira.

A new rate of allowance of 10 kobo per kilometre has also been approved as motor cycle allowance.

All other fringe benefits provided or cancelled in 1984 remain unchanged.

The new benefits took effect from the first of this month, the circular said.

/9274

CSO: 3400/67

# FLIGHTS TO PORT HARCOURT AIRPORT SUSPENDED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Dec 86 p 13

[Text]

**A**LL flights to Port Harcourt Airport have been suspended with immediate effect.

Reason: Its runway is in a terrible state of disrepair.

A notice at the cabin crew centre of the Murtala Muhammed Airport stated that all flights to the Port Harcourt Airport were suspended till further notice.

It was gathered yesterday that Nigeria Airways flight WT 100 and 102 to Port Harcourt were cancelled yesterday morning. As a result hundreds of Port Harcourt bound passengers were stranded yesterday at the Murtala Muhammed Airport.

At 7 p.m. yesterday two flights WT 106 and 104 to

Port Harcourt had been cancelled.

Daily Times gathered yesterday that the morning flights to Port Harcourt could not land because of the bad runway. The flights, sources said, were diverted to Lagos but on the protest of passengers the aircraft later landed at Enugu, a point the passengers described as nearer to their destination.

Contacted, Airways managing director, Sir Commodore Anthony Okpara, said he was still to receive a report on the matter. The managing director of the Nigerian Airports Authority, Group Captain Bolaji David, could not be reached for comments yesterday.

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CSO: 3400/73

## AIRSTRIP FOR YANKARI GAME RESERVE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jan 87 p 16

[Text]

THE Yankari Game Reserve and Tourism Company Ltd. is to construct a 200,000 Naira airstrip at Yankari in Bauchi State to attract more tourists and boost revenue, the company's managing Director, Mr. Lanre Awoseyin, said in Yankari.

Speaking on the company's plans, Mr. Awoseyin told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that work on the airstrip would begin soon and would be completed in 10 months.

He said although the project's estimated cost was 200,000 Naira, the company intended to construct the airstrip by direct labour as this would bring down costs to less than one-third of 200,000 Naira.

Mr. Awoseyin said since he assumed office in October last year the company had been cutting costs by abandoning contracts and using direct labour to achieve its objectives.

According to Mr. Awoseyin, the management of the reserve had embarked on the construction of

two standard tennis courts valued at 35,000 Naira.

He said the state government had also awarded a contract for the building of a squash hall, as part of its efforts to make the reserve more attractive to tourists, by expanding recreational facilities.

He said the management was also planning to build a golf course and that it had already approached some companies to sponsor the project.

He added that it was the desire of the management of the reserve to provide a wide range of sporting facilities to make the game reserve a profit-oriented venture.

Towards this end, he said, "we are planning to introduce a motor rally similar to the East African Safari rally in Kenya".

"Yankari Game Reserve is a gold mine and when the motor rally takes off, it will be the greatest thing to happen to tourism in this country", Mr. Awoseyin said.

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CSO; 3400/66

# INFORMATION MINISTER DEFENDS DEFENSE BUDGET

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 8 Jan 87 p 9

[Text]

THE current allocation of ₦717,700,000 to Defence Ministry is in order, Information Minister, Mr. Tony Momoh, said in Lagos yesterday.

He said, Nigeria as the largest and most populous country in Africa could not afford to be caught napping should any war break out.

Mr. Momoh who was speaking to the Daily Times in an interview said it was absurd for anyone to criticise the allocation considering the fact that Nigeria occupies the number one position in Africa today.

He pointed out that "Nigeria being the number one country in Africa and the place where you have the largest concentration of black people on earth should be in a position to defend its rights and territorial integrity".

He said, "anywhere in the world today, you don't just defend by words of mouth, you defend with arms and nobody can deny that Nigeria needs a very strong army".

Mr. Momoh pointed out that although, he was not a war monger, "I am only saying that the best way to maintain peace is to prepare for war".

He remarked that the defence got less than what

it was given last year.

Mr. Momoh argued that a large percentage of the budgetary allocation to defence goes in for salary, pensions and other gratuities of retired and serving men and officers.

"The amount is not high but the fact is that it has to relate to our resources, and it is because

it relates to resources that you have some people saying it is high".

Also speaking on the same issue, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) Colonel David Mark stated that the vote granted defence was not as high as people think.

/9274

CSO: 3400/66

## FORMER AIR CHIEF ON DEFENSE BUDGET, MILITARY NEEDS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Emman Okon]

[Text]

**A FORMER Chief of Air Staff, Air Vice-Marshal John Yisa-Doko (rtd), has said the increase in this year's defence budget would be justified only if much emphasis was placed on the maintenance of our weapons, provision of basic infrastructure and training of military personnel.**

He told the *New Nigerian* in Kaduna that it served no purpose if the Ministry of Defence continued to buy sophisticated military equipment which could not be repaired by local technicians whenever they broke down.

He added that buying "an equipment which has little or no chance of repairs could only be equated to buying a sophisticated video machine

which could not be repaired."

He said effective maintenance system would conserve our foreign exchange and minimise waste of our scarce resources.

Marshal Yisa-Doko said the Ministry of Defence should order the Defence Industries Corporation (DIC) and also commission some local manufacturers through the advice of Manufacturers' Association of Nigeria (MAN) to produce some of our military hardware and equipment such as metallic components, plastics, and fabrics.

He asked: "Why should the Ministry of Defence continue to import minor military needs like textile materials, boots, batons, blankets, mattresses etc, for our military needs?"

He argued that there was no point importing these items which could be produced locally and that over-dependence on foreign technicians to maintain our military equipment should be discouraged because "they are agents of the manufacturing companies of these equipment in disguise, who are all out there to

make a gold mine from our country".

Marshal Yisa-Doko advised that rather than keep on importing our needs, we should learn to copy technical ideas from other countries such as India. Some of these countries "crudely" fabricate their equipment needs which worked effectively.

He said if our local manufacturers were given the chance to prove themselves in manufacturing most of our local needs, the logical effect would be that employment would be generated because these industries would employ most of the unemployed persons in the country.

He also wondered why the private sector could buy and put to use some military items which have been written-off as Beyond Economic Repairs (B.E.R.), adding that this showed that these items were repairable.

He advised the Ministry of Defence to project maintenance of its existing facilities as the main cardinal point of the budget "if we are to boost and strengthen our defence and help our economy recover the way we want."

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CSO: 3400/70

KOSHONI ON RATIONALIZATION OF NAVAL MANPOWER NEEDS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 22 Dec 86 p 24

[Text]

THE Chief of Naval Staff, Rear Admiral Patrick Koshoni, said in Lagos at the week-end that plans were under way to invite naval experts to train men of the navy on the use, production of and maintenance of their various equipment in the country.

Speaking at the naval end-of-year cocktail, Rear Admiral Koshoni said that by conducting additional operational and maintenance training and retraining of trainers

within the country would be cost saving.

He announced that in the new year, the navy would embark on rationalisation of its manpower requirements to help in effecting a balance in specialised areas related to its operations.

Rear-Admiral Koshoni said that inadequate resources was one of the constraints of the navy.

On the relations between the navy and the public in Lagos area, Rear Admiral Koshoni noted that there was still a lot of scope for improvement.

He said that the navy would impose a stricter code of social behaviour among its men in order to evolve the proper atmosphere for increased level of cordiality.

He said that the Nigerian Navy was more than ever capable of defending the country.

The naval chief, however, said that financial constraints, due to the ailing economy, were the navy's headache.

He said because of the reason, emphasis would be shifted to areas demanding the greatest attention.

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CSO: 3400/72

COMMANDANT ON LACK OF COOPERATION AMONG SECURITY BODIES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 22 Dec 86 p 16

[Article by Augustine Madu-West]

[Text]

THE commandant of the Immigration Training School, Kano, Alhaji M.A. Fika, has decried what he described as a "silent but confrontational war existing among the various security organisations in the country."

This situation, he said, was responsible for the shaky security of the country.

The commandant who made the remarks at the occasion marking the graduation of senior immigration officers, after their three-month basic course in Kano, noted that security agents, like the army, police, customs and immigration, hardly see or work together as a team when drafted to a particular location.

According to him, rather than work as a team for better achievements, the security agents find joy in engaging one another in an open rivalry, disagreement and, at times,

resorted to violence.

He saw such a situation as being responsible for the poor security of the nation as one security organisation would not be prepared to supplement the efforts of the other and give expert advice in its area of specialization.

Alhaji Fika then advised them to join hands and work harmoniously so as to strengthen their operation for the purpose of achieving the desired goal.

He reminded them that they were drafted to the borders, seaports, airports and other strategic locations because of the Federal Government's commitment towards the security of the nation and the maintenance of peace.

Commenting also, the Acting Director of Immigration Services, Mr I.N. Gama, enjoined them to be

honest, hardworking, loyal and courteous in the discharge of their duties.

He expressed the hope that the three-month course would help them to contribute their quota in the nation's struggle for political and economic survival.

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CSO: 3400/75



# NAVY TO TRAIN WEAPONS PERSONNEL LOCALLY

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Dec 86 p 1

[Article by Olu Adebayo]

[Text]

THE Navy is making arrangements to invite overseas suppliers of its weapons systems to train Nigerian personnel locally.

The training programme would involve additional operational and maintenance training and re-training of naval officers and the training of trainers for deployment to the Navy's shore training establishments.

Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral Patrick Koshoni who disclosed this during the recently held end of year cocktail at the Western Naval Command, Apapa, said that the approach would be more cost-effective in view of the present inadequate resources.

He said that although the navy still sent its men on specific training courses abroad, the ultimate target was to completely indigenize its entire basic and professional training programmes as soon as possible.

Admiral Koshoni stated that having acquired additional strength and a better articulated concept of operations, "much more confidence has now been generated in our ability to discharge this statutory role more effectively."

He said however that there

were some "gaping holes" to be filled in terms of more strategies as well as tactical know-how to further enhance the Navy's ability and operational state of readiness.

He also called for improved relations between the Navy and civilians especially in the Lagos area.

The party attracted top military officers, including Minister of Defence, Maj-Gen. Domkat Baki, Chief of Army Staff Major General Sani Abacha, Commander (Western Naval Command) Commodore Murtala Nyako and federal ministers.

## ABACHA WARNS MEDIA ON MILITARY, GOVERNMENT TREATMENT

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 15 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Text]

THE nation's mass media Tuesday got a vague warning from the military administration "not to be the first" to distract its attention from its avowed policies.

Chief of Army Staff, Major-General Sanni Abacha said in Lagos on Tuesday that the military in government and the mass media as the watchdog of the society could not afford to dissipate their energies and talents on fruitless confrontation.

Complaining about stories which he said had been carried that tended to embarrass the army in particular and the Federal Military Government, "all in the race of scooping exclusives."

General Abacha said the media and the government should not be opponents but rather "joint partners in the great task of nation building and progressive development of Nigeria."

The Chief of Army Staff's message was read by Brigadier Y. Y. Kure, Director of Army Staff Duties, at the end-of-year party for the media by the Army Public Relations Department,

popularly called "WASA" which attracted fairly large gathering of journalists, especially defence correspondents.

Blaming such publications on those he referred to as lazy reporters who were always "waiting at the corner for government hand bills," General Abacha did not hide the fact that the administration had been unduly tolerant because of its human rights posture.

According to him, "we have continued to keep mum simply because of the administration's ardent belief that the people have a right to be informed."

He said it was the view of the Babangida administration that any gag in the free flow of intelligent reports and information through the media to the citizenry constituted a threat to a stable press and the media generally.

He called on the media to join hands with the military administration in creating and sustaining a new order of purposeful and productive living.

"It is the conviction and indeed the ardent belief of this

administration that so far as institutional progress of a people is concerned, Nigeria's salvation lies in the hands of the mass media as much as government functionaries," he said.

He called on the media "to shed the garb of speculative journalism" and engage themselves in investigative and analytical journalism in order to feed the people with the correct information.

He said while the administration was busy working out the modalities for better living for all Nigerians, culminating in Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) and the 1987 budget, the Press had a responsibility to analyse the steps taken and correctly inform the people on how these affected them.

According to General Abacha, "an acceptable degree of performance could be achieved when a democratic society like ours operates on a harmonious basis and the citizenry possess information which would enable them to operate the government in an enlightened fashion.

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CSO: 3400/68

# CIVILIANS ASKED TO COOPERATE WITH ARMED FORCES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 30 Dec 86 p 2

[Article by Jonathan Emereole]

[Text]

NIGERIANS should assist the Armed Forces in their task to defend the nation by giving information about unusual movement of people in their localities, a member of the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC), has said.

Air Commodore Nurudeen Yusuf, made this call at the end of the first leg of his two-day tour of tactical air command units, in Lagos over the weekend.

Air Commodore Yusuf is the Air Officer Commanding (AOC) Nigerian Air Force Tactical Air Command.

The AOC who was responding to questions on the reported plan by South Africa to attack military and oil locations in the country, asserted that both the military and civilians had roles to play

in defending the country.

The Armed Forces, he stressed, only had the bigger part of the role, because it had to be in the forefront of the country's defence outfit.

He opined that civilians could make meaningful contributions towards the same goal, by letting out valuable information to the country's armed forces, adding, that they had easier access to such information.

Commodore Yusuf who had visited other units under his command throughout the federation, said he was satisfied with his findings.

According to him, the command's arsenal is in good shape, while officers and men who operate them are in high spirits.

He described the Tactical Air Command, as the "teeth of the armed forces", stressing that the air force was ready to repulse any threat to the country's security.

The AFRC member disclosed that his command was currently living relief materials to Malabo, Equatorial Guinea, and that some of the aircraft in its arsenal fly 16 hours non stop.

Every air field in the country he said, "is the concern of the air force," adding "we are fully prepared."

Commodore Yusuf also said that adequate measures had been taken to strengthen defence outfits at those locations said to have been marked for attack by South Africa.

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CSO: 3400/65

## PHYSICIST ON ABILITY TO PRODUCE SOPHISTICATED WEAPONS

Lagos THE AFRICAN GUARDIAN in English 22 Jan 87 p 34

[Interview with Dr Benjamin Chukwuka Nwosu, former director of research and education, by Ashikiwe Adione-Egom and Okey Ndibe on 6 Jan 87; place not specified]

[Text]

**S**EVENTEEN years ago this January, the Nigerian civil war was brought to an end. During the war, Biafran scientists designed and developed several weapons, the most dreaded of which was *Ogbunigwe*. Dr. Benjamin Chukwuka Nwosu, a nuclear physicist, was the Director of Research who led the team of scientists. Dr. Nwosu who retired recently as Director of Education in the Federal Ministry of Education has set up a consultancy company: Research and Development Limited. Senior Writers Ashikiwe Adione-Egom and Okey Ndibe interviewed him January 6, 1987, on Nigeria's technological development, military armament, and Nigeria's response to the South African threat, among others. Excerpts:

**The African Guardian:** How do you view the direction of technological development in Nigeria?

**Dr. Nwosu:** After years of teaching science, using it in the world and formulating policy in the ministry, it has become clear to me that the government and our people have not yet understood the notion of self-reliance in the area of science and technology. They look at self-reliance only from the economic perspective. For instance they don't understand it as something which, quite frankly, was one of the major achievements of the scientists and engineers who worked with me during the civil war. And the key to that kind of achievement is mental emancipation.

Let me illustrate what I mean by mental emancipation. If you ask the average Nigerian scientist or engineer to produce a bottle of Coca-Cola, he would spend time to give you 20 to 30 reasons why it is difficult to produce Coca-Cola. He would ignore the task of producing Coca-Cola and solving the problems involved. But solving problems is a habit that we learnt because of the experience of the war.

Mental emancipation means having enough confidence that we can do these things. Some are already showing this spirit but we need a national orientation towards it.

**Do the necessary and sufficient conditions exist for the emergence of this mental emancipation you talk about?**

This question was raised at a seminar at the Command and Staff College, Jaji in 1983. The crude answer is that necessity is the mother of invention. A country like Nigeria is not a poor country in the African or Third World context. If we wait till we are down and out, then we'll remain stuck. My feeling is that it has to be induced. All these austerity measures are attempts to induce this necessity and create the desired mental orientation. But you can't induce me to eat bread made of cassava if I am aware you are eating wheat bread. I told the officers at Jaji that if we must induce the mental attitude, the rules must apply down

the line; it must be something the government must be committed to.

Other necessary conditions must also be there. The leadership of the country must identify that there is a crisis. And there is a crisis in Nigeria because we can't keep our graduates adequately employed. So there is the need to develop tools and implements; say, for farming, so the graduates can cope.

**What specific contribution can indigenous scientists make towards Nigeria's armament industry?**

The past military rulers had gone in for sophisticated weapons, obviously because of the oil boom era. It seems at the moment that the trend is not easily reversible. In a few seminars I have participated in, the only concession they were willing to make is in the area of maintenance. I don't agree with this strategy.

As soon as possible I'll welcome a review of this strategy for a compromise which I call parallel development. The first phase is that they keep what they have and establish local maintenance capacity like foundries, machine tools and other industrial machinery. This they have conceded they would like to do.

In the area of protecting our borders, there's a lot that can be done locally to

develop capability for such defence. And I don't see why we can't develop, locally, heat-seeking-rockets with which to secure our borders.

**In view of the rumoured South African plan to invade Nigeria, what can be done locally to meet the threat?**

What we can do is to design defensive weaponry unknown to the friends of South Africa. And we have the capability to develop defensive weapons unknown to South Africa. And if they threaten to carry the aggression to our borders, they must not forget that the Frontline States, which are our friends, ring them round.

Nigeria has the manpower for what I'm talking about. You need to know the amount of (Nigerian) manpower in the United States. They will come home at half their salary if they feel they are working for a country that appreciates them. Some of them are working in very sensitive places for the US government.

When people talk of South Africa threatening us, of course, it is the law of the survival of the fittest. And containing the threat is not a matter of buying Jaguar planes from Britain which they are much acquainted with. But if you challenge them with crude weapons that they know nothing about, they will respect you.

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CSO: 3400/73

# NAVAL OFFICERS RECEIVE EXEMPLARY CONDUCT AWARDS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 9 Jan 87 pp 1-2

[Text]

**EIGHT** Senior Naval Officers were yesterday in Lagos awarded the "Command at Sea" badges for exemplary conduct by the Chief of Naval Staff, Rear-Admiral Patrick Koshoni.

The officers decorated with the awards are the Flag Officer Commanding Western Naval Command, Commodore Murtala Nyako, Commodore Franklin Nesiana, Principal Staff Officer Western Naval Command, Navy Captain Salaudeen Akano, Commander Naval Base Warri and Navy Captain Rufus Eytayo.

Others are Com-

modore Andrew Okoja, Commander of the Navy's oldest Warship, NNS Obuma, Cdr. Victor Ombu, Executive Officer of NNS Aradu and Cdr. Adeyemi Afolahan, and the Commander of the Navy Air Station, Ojo, among others.

Commodore Franklin Nesiana, who stood in for Commodore Nyako at the decoration

ceremony described the award as a great achievement.

He said that although withdrawal was not specified in Naval regulations, the recipients were expected to set very high examples to their

subordinates so that they would not question the rationale for the award.

Commodore Nesiana told the News Agency of Nigeria (NAN) that the award was for exemplary conduct by the officers in handling ships under their command.

He said that "professional efficiency during tenure of command in the maintenance of systems on board the ship were considered before making the award.

/9274

CSO: 3400/67

SPACE RESEARCH CENTER COMMISSIONED AT UNIVERSITY

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 28 Dec 86 p 10

[Text] Independent Africa's first Space Research Centre was on Wednesday, December 3, 1986, commissioned by the Owerri of Onitsha, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, after whom it was named,

It was a special occasion for Dr Azikiwe.

At the launching of an endowment fund in 1978, Dr Azikiwe donated N100,000 for research into space technology and astronomy.

Professor Chimere Ikoku, the Vice Chancellor of the University of Nigeria, said in a welcoming speech that the completion of the space research centre project was yet another realisation of the dreams of the founding fathers of the university.

But the person who made what may be called the keynote address at the occasion, was the chairman of the Implementation and Planning Committee of the Centre, Professor S. E. Okoye.

In his own speech, Dr Azikiwe had called on the Federal Government to harness the potentials of the centre for the country's technological advancement.

Professor Okoye said that the donation made by Dr Azikiwe was a challenge to Nigerian Scientists which spurred them on to prove their mettle.

Calling on Nigerian leaders in all walks of life to encourage the advancement of the basic sciences, he regretted the phenomenon of paying mere lip service to scientific and technological progress.

The federal government, he said, should follow the examples of advanced nations like the United States of America where its remarkable achievements in space research and exploration was the response of American scientists to a presidential challenge.

Prof Okoye said Nigeria could become "part of global network of radio telescope...if fund was made available to provide the centre with four radio receivers."

Calling on the federal and state governments to give moral and financial assistance to the [word indistinct].



CONCERN EXPRESSED OVER EXPATRIATES LEAVING UNIVERSITIES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 20 Jan 87 pp 1, 3

[Article by Yusuf Ozi Usman]

[Text]

EXODUS of expatriate teaching staff of the Bayero University, Kano (BUK) is threatening the existence of some of the institution's faculties.

The faculties of law, medicine, science, social and management sciences as well as technology are worst hit.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor Dandatti Abdulkadir, said at the convocation of the university on Saturday that virtually the entire staff of a particular nationality had departed en-masse.

He said many of the teaching staff recruited for the current session had not turned up because most of them were frightened by the foreign exchange rate.

The vice-chancellor said it was now very difficult to keep to the tradition of the university where a cream of men from higher institutions were employed from all over the world, since the Second-tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) began.

He noted that the reaction of the expatriates was understandable, adding that if they must employ their service they have to pay for it.

"There is no use pleading for home remittance to be allowed through the first-tier market, for the gap between the tiers is getting narrower," he argued.

He added that the authority was not asked to increase the percentage of salary remittable because the high cost of living meant that there was little or nothing left to transfer home.

According to Professor Abdulkadir, the only alternative was for the government to raise the value of the Nigerian expatriate supplementation scheme and to expand the development areas currently covered by this.

He also said the faculty of medicine would introduce a community-oriented medical programme, using the community as a case-study for health problems and needs.

Professor Dandatti said the programme was designed to produce doctors able to practise as primary care physicians in any part of the country.

He said government had offered the Aminu Kano Memorial Hospital as the nucleus of the university's teaching hospital complex.

The vice-chancellor said the university had received 2.6 million Naira of the six million Naira rehabilitation fund earmarked for it by the Federal Government and appealed for the release of the balance to complete the projects it had embarked upon.

/9274

CSO: 3400/70

NUJ ASKS SECURITY TO STOP IMPERSONATING JOURNALISTS

Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 12 Jan 87 p 7

[Text] The River State Council of the Nigerian Union of Journalists has warned the State Security Service (SSS) to desist from impersonating as journalists in its undercover activities.

In a letter in Port Harcourt addressed to the Rivers State Director of SSS with reference number NUJ/RS/MISC/28/03/96 dated December 18, 1986 and signed by the state secretary to the NUJ, Mr Samuel Iyoyo, the union alleged that SSS officers have been impersonating journalists.

Attached to some media organs to receive either speeches or information materials to the detriment and embarrassment of legitimate journalists.

"As a union, while we do not stop any organisation from carrying out its legitimate functions, we strongly detest and condemn this act of impersonation capable of denting the image of journalists and the Nigeria Union of Journalists, the union explained,

The letter further accused SSS agents of engaging in unethical practice which on many occasions some officers have been apprehended by NUJ officials and cautioned.

/9274

CSO: 3400/68

CATHOLIC COUNCIL ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON SHARIA COURT QUESTION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 20 Dec 86 pp 1, 16

[Text] The imposition of Sharia Court of Appeal on the new Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, or any "subterranean" attempt to deny Nigeria of its secular standing, could adversely affect the unity, peace and political stability of the country.

This was contained in a 16-point communique issued by the Roman Catholic Laity Council of Nigeria at the end of its first congress and the 15th annual conference in Enugu, Anambra, State.

The communique which was jointly signed by the council's national president, Professor G. A. Ojo, and its secretary-general, Mr D. D. Dodo, advised the federal government to be aware of the dangers posed to the political stability of the country if the secularity of the country was overtly or covertly tampered with.

The council also observed that religious affiliations or considerations should not be the dominant factor in making government appointments, adding that no religious group should enjoy favours, at the expense of others.

Earlier, at the opening of the four-day conference, the state military governor, Group Captain Sampson Emeke Omeruah, said that "history and posterity will not judge us right, if we fail to appreciate the contributions of the Catholic Mission in the fields of education and health-care delivery."

Governor Omeruah promised that the state government would continue to co-operate with the churches, so as to complement its effort in this regard.

/9274

CSO: 3400/74

# BANKS DIRECTED TO TARGET MANUFACTURING IN MAKING LOANS

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 6 Jan 87 p 9

[Text]

**C**OMMERCIAL banks have been directed to grant at least 35 per cent of their total loans for this year to the manufacturing enterprises.

Similarly, the merchant banks should grant at least 40 per cent of their aggregate loans to this sector.

Such manufacturing enterprises which include agro-allied industries would, however not involve mining, quarrying and construction which were included in last year's guidelines.

The directive is contained in the Central Bank's policy guidelines for this fiscal year just released to the banks, excluding the specialised ones.

The guidelines also stipulate that banks should grant between 10 and 15 per cent of the loans to agricultural production while the remaining 50 per cent should be directed to other sectors.

The Central Bank also directed that the loans should be in two categories of medium and

long terms with the medium term loans maturing after three years.

A maximum of 20 per cent of the loans and advances should be short-term ones maturing within 12 months.

On loans to rural borrowers, the Central Bank prescribed that total loans and advances in the rural areas shall not be less than 40 per cent of total deposits mobilised by their rural branches.

Loans to small-scale industries with turn-over not exceeding N500,000 should not be less than 16 per cent of a bank's total loans and advances to outstanding small-scale enterprises wholly owned by Nigerians; the CBN directed.

Any bank whose loans and advances fall short of the stipulated minimum target shall be requested to deposit the shortfall with the Central Bank which, will in turn, make such funds available to the Nigerian Bank for Commerce and Industry for lending to small scale enterprises.

/9274

CSO: 3400/66

FARMERS UNHAPPY WITH LOW PRODUCER PRICES

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jan 87 p 13

[Article by Aliyu Modibbo]

[Text]

FARMERS in the country are most unhappy because while farm labour is very expensive, the price of farm produce are too low, Alhaji Nuhu Bamalli the Magajin Garin Zazzau has said.

He said Farmers particularly, those in the north go farming because they have no alternative means of livelihood.

Alhaji Nuhu said that their position was such that, while the production cost of one bag of grain stood at 100 Naira, the farmer sells it for 30 Naira in the open market.

Alhaji Nuhu Bamalli, the former chairman of Kaduna Local Government said, that the only salvation for Nigeria's economy is farming and appealed to the National Council of Nigerian Farmers to put more pressure on the federal government to come to the aid of the farmers.

The Magajin Garin Zazzau also appealed to the federal government to look for international market for our surplus maize, cotton, groundnut, millet and all other crops after satisfying the country's need.

He said that government's inability to find alternative market for the farmer's produce had made them to be at the mercy of the unscrupulous middlemen.

He said that the government should not purchase grains from farmers and dump them to rot away as it was the case now.

Alhaji Baballi called on the federal government not to increase the prices of agricultural inputs, to kill agricultural productivity in the country.

He commended the efforts of the National Council of Nigerian Farmers for struggling to better the life of the farmers of this country.

He appealed to the federal government to give both moral and financial support to the farmers council to enable it function properly.

/9274

CSO: 3400/67

# DEATHS FEARED IN RIVERINE COMMUNITY CLASH

Enugu WEEKLY STAR in English 18 Jan 87 p 16

[Article by Rex Okechukwu]

[Text]

**A**T least 10 persons are feared dead following a clash which broke out in two riverine communities in Bendel State.

The places are Abalagada in Ndokwa local government area and Oko in Oshimili local government area.

According to reports, many people, including women and children, are now receiving treatment in the health institutions in the towns following injuries received during the incidents.

At Abalagada, the report said the row sparked off when a cattle rearer allegedly shot a tennager who was detailed by his father to inspect some traps set in the bush for wild animals.

It was understood that one of the traps caught a cow belonging to the nomads and it later died.

Consequently, one of its rearers took cover in the bush waiting for the possible owner of the trap.

Informed sources said the cattle rearer pushed the dead cow on top of the boy when he came to the scene.

reports said that when the boy's father saw the sight, he set for revenge and allegedly killed two nomads before he was shot.

Following the development, the natives received that the cattle rearers and their numerous cows should move out of their territory.

The people, who are predominantly farmers, had maintained that parcels of land available in the zone were usually for agricultural purposes, and maintained that grazing on them would be detrimental to their occupation.

And at Oko, a farmer was allegedly shot dead on his farm by a member of a different group of nomadic cattle rearers.

When the *Weekly Star* visited the communities, several groups of cattle were seen being driven out by the herdsmen who reacted obtrusively to questions.

Meanwhile, a team of homicide detectives of the state command has visited the affected places for inquiries.

A senior police officer at Ndokwa told me that efforts would be made to unearth the circumstances surrounding the incident.

/9274

CSO: 3400/70

## BRIEFS

**ILLEGAL MINING IN PLATEAU**--Illegal mining of precious stones such as emerald and aqua marine is still flourishing in the Keffi Local Government area of Plateau State despite government measures. A Daily Times investigation showed that illegal miners taking advantage of the Christmas relaxed atmosphere, invaded the mines using the most crude methods. Africa's representative of the International Mining Federation, Mr Adekunle Laniyan, who spoke to the Daily Times in an interview in Jos, suggested that the Ministry of Mines, Power and Steel should handle applications by mining companies for prospecting licences with despatch to discourage illegal mining. He said that undue bureaucratic delays in obtaining prospecting licences had been found to encourage illegal mining as well as frustrate potential applicants. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 30 Dec 86 p 24] /9274

**HIGHWAY TOLLS INSTITUTED**--Tolls are to be charged on seven major highways in the country. They include Lagos-Ibadan Expressway, Shagamu-Benin Highway, Calabar-Itu-Ikot-Ekpene Road, Jalingo-Numan-Biu Road, and Otukpo-Makurdi Road. Others are Benin-Irua-Auchi-Kwara State border road and Lagos-Badagry Road. The Chief of General Staff, Rear Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, announced this at a press briefing yesterday. He said that government's target was to protect the huge investment in the highway sector by maintaining, rehabilitating, and straightening existing roads. It also planned to reconstruct some others, where traffic intensity warranted it, he added. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 24 Dec 86 p 13] /9274

**EDITOR ATTENDS MOSCOW COURSE**--The Association of Journalists in the Soviet Union has awarded three scholarships to the Nigerian Union of Journalists (NUJ). Hajiya Bilkisu Yusuf, the Editor of the SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, is one of the beneficiaries who will study Journalism and International Relations in Moscow. The course will last three months. Hajiya Bilkisu had earlier joined the Nigerian delegation to Stockholm, Sweden, for the award of the Nobel prize to Professor Wole Soyinka. She is expected back in March, 1987. [Text] [Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 21 Dec 86 p 1] /9274

**ASSISTANCE TO BURKINA**--Forty peugeot pick-up vans donated by the Federal Military Government to Bourkina Fasso are expected to have left Lagos on Wednesday. Drivers who are expected to drive the vans to Bourkina Fasso had arrived Murtala Mohammed Airport on Tuesday morning to drive away the vans. However, they could not drive away the vans on Tuesday because they are waiting



for official from the ministry of external affairs to collect some particulars which would enable them cross Nigeria's boarder. Drivers, DAILY STAR, gathered came from Kaduna and are on contract with Mordeco-Organisation. One of the drivers disclosed that they were expected to be paid N350 each for driving the vehicle from Lagos to Ouagadougou capital of Bourkina Fasso. On the vehicles were written "Donated by the Federal Government of Nigeria to the Republic of Bourkina Fasso." The forty vehicles had been parked at the car park of the Presidential lounge since November 7. last year. It would be recalled that the federal government promised a donation of N50 million to Front-line states after the attack by apartheid South Africa on some member countries. [Text] [Article by Augustine Njoagwuani] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Jan 87 p 6] /9274

CSO: 3400/76

## NEWLY FORMED EMPLOYMENT BODY EXPECTS TO HELP MILLIONS

Harare THE HERALD in English 5 Feb 87 p 1

[Article by David Masunda]

[Text]

THE newly-formed National Employment Council for the Financial, Distributive and Service Undertakings of Zimbabwe, an organisation that will benefit more than one million people, has finally got off the ground.

The youngest of the 22 employment councils in the country, this new council has a potential membership of 7 500 employers and more than 100 000 employees making it the largest in the country. Its initial capital will be \$940 000 but the council has an ability to raise about \$1,2 million from subscriptions.

Only the employment council for the agriculture industry, of which negotiations are still being held, can surpass it in membership if it takes off the ground. Even then, the agricultural employment council would never be able to match this new council's capital merely because wages in that sector are lower than in the commercial sector.

Mr Mike Britten, chairman of the NEC for FDSUZ, recently said its formation would benefit more than one million people most of these being dependents of its members.

The aim of the council would be to regulate all conditions of service and wages for all its members and may in future negotiate for other benefits such as medical aid schemes where they do not exist.

Said Mr Britten: "The main objective of this council is to provide a forum where employers and employees can discuss a wide range of matters including wages."

Earlier this week, Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions boss, Cde Jeff Mutandare, said both unions and employers preferred employment councils to (industrial) boards. At present industries that do not have employment councils take up their grievances to

boards whose representatives include employers, employees and officials from the Ministry of Labour, Manpower Planning and Social Welfare.

Said Cde Mutandare: "The system of (industrial) boards in this country is far from satisfactory . . . the best platform for collective bargaining in this country is a national employment council."

"An employment council enables employer and employee representatives to negotiate satisfactory conditions of service in that particular industry."

Employment councils are common in Commonwealth countries and have been in existence in Zimbabwe since the late 1940s. In fact, the commercial industry in Zimbabwe had one such council but this collapsed just after UDI.

In a recent speech, the general secretary of the Commercial Workers' Union of Zimbabwe, Cde Shangwa Chifamba, said his union's participation in the formation of the employment council, had been one of its stated goals.

Negotiations for the formation of the NEC for this industry started in 1983 and it finally came into being on September 1 last year. Mr Britten said the council had in its initial stages, been forced to borrow from the employers association after its request to Government for a grant was turned down.

Even now, it is still finding it difficult to get on sound financial footing because it has not yet been able to fully collect levies from its members. Although the Labour Relations Act stipulates that it is an offence (to those in that industry) for them to refuse to pay the levy to the employment council, collecting the levy has been a problem to the councils because they have to do it themselves.

All employers and employees in the commercial sector (and who are not represented by any other employment

council) earning less than \$20 000 per annum are bound by law to pay a levy to the council.

A scheme whereby 0.5 percent of everyone earning \$12 000 or less per annum would be deducted from their salaries has been devised. For those earnings between \$12 001 and \$20 000 per year, \$5 would be deducted from their salaries every month "with each employer making an amount equal to the total collectively paid by the employees".

Any employee or employer who refuses to pay the levy commits what is called an "unfair labour practice" and is subject to some penalty.

Mr Britten said his council intended to be more vigorous than most of the existing employment councils which he said were at the moment "very passive".

"We are going to take a much more positive role than what is being done by other councils," said Mr Britten. Among the new council's objectives, is to have a newsletter circulated to every member.

Meanwhile, the NEC for the FDSU2 has already started advertising for a chief designated agent and other staff. It will have offices in Harare, Mutare, Bulawayo and Gweru with others planned for Masvingo and at a later stage, Kadoma.

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CSO: 3400/62

## NATION LEADS IN FUEL FROM SUGAR PRODUCTION

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 Feb 87 p 3

[Text]

IN Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya are leaders in the production of power alcohol using sugar cane in the search for renewable energy technologies, according to the Zimbabwe Scientific Association's latest issue of Science News.

But because of the current low world prices of petroleum it is doubtful whether widespread use of the technology will catch on in the rest of the continent.

The sharp increases in the price of petroleum in

the late 1970s and the fall in sugar prices internationally made power production from sugar cane attractive to Zimbabwe and gave the original impetus for research into it.

By 1980 Zimbabwe's imports of petroleum had reached 21 percent of all imports but unlike Kenya Zimbabwe had large coal deposits and substantial hydro-electric power.

Zimbabwe's alcohol power programme began as far back as 1964 because of surpluses in molasses even after export, but the plans were shelved in 1965 when the Government refused to subsidise the production.

A Zimbabwe company, Triangle, constructed a

120 000 litres a day plant which cost \$6 million and was 55 percent locally constructed. It used the "batch fermentation process" and the power alcohol available for blending cost 43.8 cents a litre compared to Kenya's sophisticated process which produced a 57.3 cents a litre power alcohol in 1978.

According to the journal the lessons from the Zimbabwean and Kenyan experiences clearly showed that power alcohol was only viable in times of high petroleum prices.

But the saving of foreign exchange was also a persuasive argument for the introduction of sugar-cane-based ethanol production in developing countries which had the sugar.

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CSO: 3400/62

## ZIMBABWE

### BRIEFS

**RSA MILITARY REPORTEDLY VIOLATING TERRITORY**--The South African military is reported to be regularly violating Zimbabwean territory. The monthly Zimbabwean magazine, PARADE, says South African soldiers have been crossing into Zimbabwe and harassing villagers living close to the Limpopo River. The report says villagers near the Limpopo, which forms a common border between the two countries, are living in fear of intimidation from the South Africans. The alleged intimidation apparently began in December 1985, after a number of landmine explosions in South Africa near the Zimbabwean border. The villagers say Pretoria's troops had often threatened to invade Zimbabwe to track down guerrillas of the ANC. Zimbabwe denies it harbors ANC fighters. The South African Army has not commented on the magazine report. [Text] [Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 17 Feb 87] /8309

**AIR FORCE DEAD BURIED WITH FULL HONORS**--Four members of the air force of Zimbabwe who were killed in an aircraft crash while delivering food supplies to Zimbabwe troops in Mozambique have been buried with full military honors. Flight Lieutenant Fortune Chuma was buried at Warren Hill cemetery in Harare. Air Lt Christopher Chinamora was buried in Goromonzi in his home area. Lt Alton Kapungu was buried in Karoi, and senior (?aircraftman) Puthulwa Njekwa was buried at Luveve cemetery in Bulawayo. Speaking at the burial of Flt Lt Chuma, the minister of state for defense, Comrade Ernest Kadungure, said the deceased was dedicated to the defense of the country and committed to serving the nation. [Text] [Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 14 Feb 87] /8309

**REDUCED MILITARY AID TO MOZAMBIQUE**--Reports from Harare say that Zimbabwe, which is helping the Mozambican Government in its war against Renamo, is disappointed with the government's military performance and is becoming alarmed at the war's escalating costs. Last week, Zimbabwe was reported to have lost more than 150 troops in heavy fighting in Mozambique, as well as four air men in what was officially described as an accidental air crash. At present, Zimbabwe has about 9,000 troops fighting alongside government forces in Mozambique, far less than the original 15,000 sent in July 1985 to take part in an offensive aimed at destroying Renamo. Although Zimbabwe has pledged to help (?rebuild) the so-called Beira Corridor, containing Zimbabwe's vital transport links with the Mozambican ports, it has continued to reduce its military commitment to Maputo. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 17 Feb 87] /8309

JOINT DRIVE TO BOOST TEXTILE EXPORTS--Preparations are underway for a major export promotion drive for one of Zimbabwe's fastest growing exports--textiles. The drive is being coordinated by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, the Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce and the Dutch government's Centre for the Promotion of Imports from Developing Countries, known as CBI. The CBI helps developing countries adapt products to meet European market requirements. A supply study involving an analysis of the operations of some selected spinners, weavers and garment makers in Harare and Bulawayo has already been completed by a CBI consultant while work is still in progress on a demand survey in The Netherlands. Workshops/seminars on textile exports will be held in Harare and Bulawayo towards the end of March on the findings of these surveys and the strengths and weaknesses of the Zimbabwean sector in gaining a foothold in the competitive European textile market. In addition, manufacturers and exporters will be selected to take part in the CBI sponsored Modam garment fair to be held in Amsterdam in September this year. CBI has also invited manufacturers and exporters to send product samples to it for its special promotion of household textiles to be held in May in Rotterdam and will hold a seminar on European market trends at the end of September. A selection will be made from participants at this seminar for exhibitors in the 1988 Inter Decor trade fair in Utrecht. [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English (Business) 5 Feb 87 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/62

## SOUTH AFRICA

### MILITARY COOPERATION WITH CHILE NOTED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 29 Jan 87 p 1

[Summary] According to the Chilean journal AP SI, the Pinochet and South African regimes will soon start building submarines with German technology. This information was revealed following a statement by the commander of the Chilean Navy, Admiral Jose Merino, in which he said that the South African Defense Ministry had expressed an interest in cooperating jointly in submarine building. These facts are a confirmation of the growing military cooperation between the Republic of South Africa and Chile. The Pretoria regime is already participating in the construction of a military base in Punta Arenas, with costs amounting to 13 million dollars. South Africa is currently furnishing a large quantity of arms to Latin America amounting to 20 million dollars. The main recipients are Chile and Paraguay.

/12232

CSO: 3442/84



## CREATION OF NEW GOVERNMENT POSTS CREATES CONTROVERSY

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 87 p 17

[Article by David Braun]

[Text]

**CAPE TOWN** — A whole new series of central government executive posts are to be created in terms of legislation introduced in Parliament this week.

The new breed of top public office bearer that is envisaged is apparently to be known as a ministerial representative.

It was originally intended to call the holder of such a new post an assistant Minister, but vehement opposition criticism of this may have led to the less grandiose title.

But whatever the name, the holder of the new office will be a political appointee and is likely to have an income in the region of the generous package afforded to Deputy Ministers (currently R85 000 a year, plus official car and residences).

The Progressive Federal Party is strongly opposed to the new posts.

Said Mr Nic Olivier, PFP spokesman on Constitutional Development: "The new posts increase the potential for patronage, making it possible for more and more people to get on the gravy train".

Apart from all the homeland governments (each with its own chief executives and Cabinets), there are 19 members of the South African Cabinet, another 11 members of Ministers' Councils, 20 Deputy Ministers, and now who knows how many Ministerial Representatives.

The purpose of the new post is to provide for the decentralisation of the executive arms of the three own affairs administrations of the tricameral Parliament.

The 1983 Constitution, and indeed the whole thrust of the Government's constitutional thinking, is based on two pillars: own affairs and general affairs.

**Tricameral system**

In terms of the tricameral system (which provides for the participation in general government of whites, coloureds and Indians, but not blacks because this is still being negotiated), each of the three population groups governs its own affairs by means of its own legislature.

For whites this is the House of Assembly, while coloureds have the House of Representatives and Indians the House of Delegates.

The executive structure of each of these own affairs administrations is the Ministers' Council.

Each Minister's Council has a chairman and four or five members known as Ministers. They have the same status and remuneration (currently R114 000 a year plus perks) as Cabinet Ministers, although not all Ministers of Minister's Councils may also serve in the Cabinet.

The new positions of ministerial representatives are intended to be the deputies of own affairs Ministers in the various provinces.

Although appointed from the political world, they will not be Members of Parliament (as they will be based in provincial centres).

It is expected that particularly Ministers of Education and Culture and Ministers of Local Government, Housing and Works, require ministerial representatives in each of the provinces.

This means that between the three administrations there could be as many as 22 such appointments (presumably, the Indian administration has no need of representatives in the Free State).

However, there could also be ministerial representatives for each of the health Ministers and agriculture Ministers, so that the eventual total could be 44 or more.

## **Three-chamber Parliament**

The general affairs pillar of the Constitution is made up of a three-chamber Parliament (all three Houses must agree on legislation concerning general affairs, which includes the Budget, Defence, Foreign Affairs and Law and Order).

The executive of this aspect of central government comprises the State President and the Cabinet.

Apart from the 18 Cabinet Ministers already mentioned (the State President is the 19th member of the Cabinet, but he earns R134 000 tax free and has more perks than a mere Minister), there are 20 Deputy Ministers in the general affairs administration (earning, as previously mentioned, R85 000 a year each).

Then there is the President's Council, intended to resolve deadlocks when general affairs legislation cannot be agreed upon by the three Houses.

The 60 Members of the President's Council earn the same as Members of Parliament, just under R60 000 a year. This unique South African system of government thus has great potential for dispensing political patronage.

The significance of this becomes particularly relevant when one realises that the power to dispense, or take away, patronage on such a scale is vested almost entirely in the State President.

The State President appoints all the Ministers of the Cabinet and the Ministers' Councils and all their deputies. He will also appoint the ministerial representatives.

He appoints 15 Members of the President's Council (plus another 10 on the advice of the parliamentary opposition parties), some of the nominated Members of Parliament, the Administrators and the new Members of Executive Committees of the provinces, Commissioners-General to non-independent homelands and, on occasion, politically appointed ambassadors.

'KITSKONSTABELS' APPLAUDED FOR ANTICRIME ROLE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 87 p 3

[Text] The "kitskonstabels" had had a positive effect on crime, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok said in Cape Town.

Vlok said unrest was "responsible for the increase in crime, in that it pushed up the number of murders committed, incidents of arson, malicious damage to property and assault".

He said: "The SAP is well in control of the situation.

"There are special units which have been organised in the larger cities to curb the spate of robberies occurring there daily.

"These units have been successful and will be increased and improved upon where possible."

Vlok said: "The creation of the special constable branch has also had a positive effect on crime in certain areas.

"Here in the Western Cape, serious crime reported dropped by 3 078 cases during a three-month period in August to October last year.

"This was immediately after the first group of special constables were moved into certain residential areas.

"I must add that the patrols by security forces and the roadblocks they manned also had a deterring effect."

He said the violence coupled with the whole revolutionary onslaught had forced government to "resort to some harsh measures such as the emergency regulations which we know have been a successful factor in curbing the violence but which have become a focal point for propaganda purposes against us".

Defending the additional curbs on the media, Vlok said: "Why should we allow the public to be constantly bombarded with deliberate lies, untruths and distortions which in many cases form part of a carefully planned and calculated propaganda campaign from our enemies who have openly declared war on us?"

/12828

CSO: 3400/46

## BRIEFS

WIDER POLICE POWERS QUESTIONED--The wider powers conferred on the Commissioner of Police in terms of last week's amendments to the emergency regulations may not be as wide as originally thought. Newspapers and some legal sources have interpreted the Government Gazette as giving the commissioner total discretion in deciding what may be published in SA. But a lawyer for SA Associated Newspapers (SAAN) made it clear yesterday further orders restricting the media were limited to public order and safety issues and ending the state of emergency. He said: "On paper, public safety issues could mean prohibiting the publication of road-death statistics. "The commissioner's new powers are wide, but they would probably be struck down in court unless they had a direct bearing on the emergency." Lawyers for the Press are studying the new regulations to see if any of them can be challenged in court. A police spokesman said yesterday no plans were in the pipeline to issue more banning orders in terms of the commissioner's new powers. This echoes a statement made at the weekend by Home Affairs director-general Gerrie van Zyl who said he was not aware of any such moves in his department. [Text][Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 3 Feb 87 p 3][Article by Hamish McIndoe]/12828

COST OF HOMELANDS--The cost of the homelands rose to R2,65bn during the 1985/6 financial year, Auditor-General Dr J H de Loor said yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 87 p 1]/12828

CSO: 3400/46

## BLACKS TECHNICAL TRAINING GETS APPROVAL

Port Elizabeth WEENEND POST (Business) in English 24 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Mike Mabusela]

[Text]

THREE Port Elizabeth black men who hold top positions in commerce and industry in Port Elizabeth have added their voices to those of parents calling for more technical schools for blacks — as opposed to academic schools. Meanwhile, the Department of Education and Training has told BUSINESS POST that a new system has been designed for career education — specifically directed at the technical aspect. A recent development in secondary technical education was the establishment of comprehensive schools offering a variety of study directions, including commercial and technical directions.

The three top black men in PE commerce and industry are Mr Beki Sibiyi, who holds a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Michigan; Mr Ernie Bergins, who has a bachelor's degree in business administration, and Mr Walter Jayiya, who has a marketing diploma and is studying further.

They attribute their rise to the top to the technical

subjects they studied at school.

Because they had taken technical subjects their companies had been more amenable to sending them overseas for further training.

Mr Sibiyi works for SA Breweries and provides expertise in management to private bottle-store owners in the Eastern Cape.

Mr Bergins is programmes manager of Urban Foundation in the Eastern Cape, and Mr Jayiya is a sales promoter for Stellenbosch Farmers Winery.

They say more technical schools would fill a need in black education.

Parents interviewed said it seemed there were more chances of getting a job if one was technically, rather than academically qualified.

Meanwhile, the liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training (DET), Mr Peter Mundell, has said from Pretoria that technical education was at present offered at technical orientation centres, secondary technical schools, technical colleges and at technicons (tertiary level).

The new development in secondary technical educa-

tion had already resulted in the establishment of 19 comprehensive schools offering a variety of study directions, including commercial and technical directions.

These had been introduced since January, 1984, and an additional 14 were being planned.

A new system had been designed for career education. It was specifically directed at the technical aspect of career education and included the following components:

- A holistic approach in the primary school phase during which the technical moulding of pupils would receive due attention.

- A bridging phase at the end of the primary school phase when all pupils would learn basic technical skills.

- An exploratory phase during the junior schools phase when 70% of the pupils would acquaint themselves with a wide spectrum of technical study directions as part of the normal school programme.

- A differentiated specialisation phase during the senior secondary school phase to serve those pupils with the necessary technical aptitude and interest, as a first step on the road to a career.

He said the following requirements were taken into account during the designing of the system:

- The system had to satisfy the requirements of the community.

- It had to satisfy the needs of the employers.

- It had to be in accordance with the manpower requirements of South Africa.

- It had to make provision for branching out rather than for dropping out.

- It had to give each pupil the opportunity to realise his full potential and during the specialisation phase of the senior secondary school, pupils had to receive accredited training.

Mr Mundell said it was envisaged that 21% of the pupils in the senior secondary phase would receive education directed at a technical career.

At present there are 41 technical colleges for blacks in the Republic of South Africa, offering trade (vocational) training in various fields to equip tradesmen like motor mechanics, electricians and carpenters.

Most of the 20 colleges which are controlled by the Department of Education and Training also offer commercial courses and block release courses for apprentices, while some offer pre-employment training as well.

Mr Mundell said there were also existing departmental technical centres.

This programme, which

was embarked upon in 1975 and which is unique in South Africa, if not in the world, provides for technical orientation to pupils from Standard 4 (sixth grade) and is an extension of the normal school programme.

Pupils from neighbouring schools, he said, attended classes for 2½ hours a week at such centres which offered electrical work, brickwork, woodwork, welding, electronics and technical drawing.

Girls received orientation in technical drawing and another two subjects namely material processing and business machine practice, which would be added this year.

At present there were 17 such centres in various urban areas in South Africa.

Facilities at various centres were being expanded, he said, while more centres were being planned.

He said a multi-million rand technikon in the Northern Transvaal, near Pretoria, offered courses in mining and health sciences, physical and chemical sciences and technical teacher training as well as secretarial, commercial and business management courses.

This technikon would eventually make provision for 5 000 students a year.

/9274

CSO: 3400/923

## CISKEI DEPORTS TRANSKEIANS, RESHUFFLES CABINET

### Deportations to Continue

MB131451 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 13 Feb 87

[Text] Ciskei spokesman Headman Somtunzi said today that 155 families have been deported to Transkei so far. He said deportations would continue until there were no more Transkeians in Ciskei.

Meanwhile President Lennox Sebe announced his new cabinet in Bisho this morning. Some reshuffling of ministers has occurred but the biggest change is the creation of a new post of ambassador extraordinary. This supplements the usual Foreign Affairs Ministry. The ex-minister of agriculture and forestry, V.H. (Mafani), takes up the new post, which will involve top-level negotiations with other governments, notably South Africa and Transkei.

### Transkei-Ciskei Amalgamation Predicted

MB161053 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1032 GMT 16 Feb 87

[Text] Umtata Feb 16 SAPA--Transkei and Ciskei would amalgamate soon, whether Ciskei President Lennox Sebe liked it or not, the prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said. He was addressing a rally of the ruling Transkei National Independence Party at Ngqeleni district at the weekend.

Chief Matanzima quoted the Ciskei government as saying amalgamation was out of the question. He added there would be no more requests and amalgamation would continue. Ciskei's people supported moves to form one Xhosa republic, Chief Matanzima said.

Ciskei also indicated it would never be able to accommodate members of the 12 tribes from Transkei.

Many Transkeian families living in Ciskei were repatriated in the past three weeks. Chief Matanzima said those repatriated from Ciskei had to make statements to their nearest police station, which would be used as the basis of claims for compensation against Ciskei. Chief Matanzima said Ciskei had no right to kick Transkeians out of Mdantsane, a place built by South African Government to accommodate Transkeians and Ciskeians who worked in East London. He said more than half the residents of Mdantsane were from Transkei.



### Government Refuses to Aid Refugees

MB150813 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 15 Feb 87 p 1

[Text] About 2,000 refugees who fled Ciskei 10 days ago face an uncertain future as South African authorities insist they return home.

About 400 residents of the village of Potsdam fled the Ciskei in the face of ongoing raids and harassment by the Ciskei police.

But their numbers have grown since they set up their makeshift camp on a narrow ribbon of land between the old East London-King William's Town road and the new highway.

They are still adamant they want the South African Government to find them a permanent place to stay, and refuse to consider returning home.

They distrust an assurance from Ciskei President Lennox Sebe that they can return home without fear of persecution.

"It is a trick," one of the refugees said. "We can't go back. We'll put our lives in danger."

Nevertheless, SA Ambassador to the Ciskei, Mr Christiaan van Aardt, said he had "No sympathy whatsoever" with the refugees as "the whole thing" was politically motivated.

"As far as I am concerned, what they need is a nice damn thunderstorm to wash them back to the Ciskei," he said.

The Progressive Federal Party has attacked his comments as insensitive.

PFP election candidate for East London North, Mr Errol Spring, said he found it unbelievable that the ambassador could display so little feeling for the refugees and called on the government to assist them.

### Police Mounting Late-night Raids

MB151028 Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 15 Feb 87 pp 1, 2

[Text] In a campaign reminiscent of old-style pass raids, Ciskei authorities are rooting out all Transkeians living within its borders and are determined to continue until not a single one is left.

The homeland government of President Lennox Sebe had embarked on a systematic programme of deportation of Transkei citizens in retaliation for what it sees as a Transkei plot against it.

Ciskei police are mounting late night raids which residents say remind them of 60s-style pass raids. But this time, the police are looking for anyone with Transkei documents.

The unlucky are told to "Go back to Matanzima." They are carted off, served with deportation orders and summarily dumped at the border.

Although a figure for the total number of Transkeians who live in the Ciskei is not available, it is believed to be substantial. Ciskei Government spokesman Headman Somtunzi said 166 families had already been deported.

He said the programme would continue until there were no Transkeians left.

Prime targets in the campaign have been Zwelitsha and Mdantsane, where the population has always been made up of citizens of Transkei, Ciskei and South Africa.

This week, the Ciskei announced it had arrested two people who had returned home to Zwelitsha after being deported. The two men, Wilson Jobela and Adolfus Lawana, would be charged with violation of immigration laws, Mr Somtunzi said.

A description of the "Anti-transkeian-raids" came from Mrs Lulamile Thongo. She said she was picked up early on Saturday morning by the Ciskei police and dumped outside Berlin.

Mrs Thongo said: "Two police vans came on Saturday morning. There were about 60 people inside the vans. I was told to get into one of the vans. They drove off and we were all dumped outside Berlin.

"I hitch hiked back to Mdantsane to fetch my child and to collect my clothes. I was offered temporary accommodation by the local Catholic priest."

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CSO: 3400/40

## SOWETO TEACHERS STRUGGLE TO FIND JOBS

### DET Offers Primary School Openings

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jan 87 p 11

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

Scores of young teachers, newly qualified from the Soweto College of Education, are confronted with the depressing reality that there are no jobs for them in the township's high schools.

In desperation, a number of them have taken up jobs at primary schools.

But the Department of Education and Training (DET) said good teachers should be able to teach all age groups.

This is irrespective of the fact that many of the teachers have specialised in certain subjects and teaching methods, targeted specifically at high school pupils.

Liaison officer of the Department of Education and Training, Mr Peter Mundell, blamed the instability at some high schools, and the fact that some of them were still not functioning, as contributing to the dearth of vacancies.

One teacher, who wished to remain anonymous, said that of the more than 250 who qualified from the college in December, less than 25 had found jobs in Soweto high schools.

"Many others have actually left the townships to seek vacancies in the rural areas."

All students at the Soweto College of Education are on a Government bursary and are required to sign a contract pledging to teach in a DET school for at least three years after qualifying.

"Some of the unemployed teachers have been offered lucrative posts in commerce and industry or in private schools. They cannot accept these offers because of their contracts with the Government," said one teacher.

Mr Mundell pointed out: "The regional office of

the department is not prepared to send these newly qualified teachers to schools where the situation has not stabilised.

"We are, therefore, very distressed by some accusations that the DET is driving teachers away. There are vacancies in primary and higher primary schools.

The best teachers are those who can teach pupils from the youngest age to the oldest age.

#### 'HUMANE SYMPATHY'

"Teachers should not demand where they go; and they should not feel they are being given something that's unworthy."

He said his department held "humane sympathy" for the teachers and added that if the remaining closed schools in Soweto were reopened, then new posts may be available.

"If the closed high schools were functioning in a stable and disciplined way, then the quota of teachers would be increased and these teachers would get jobs. We have been trying since 1985 to get the message to the community that you can't just click your fingers to get the whole thing back on the rails."

DET chief liaison officer Mr Job Schoeman said that of the 10 schools that were closed in Soweto last year, "at least" five had reopened and the rest could start operating as from today.

But teachers to whom The Star spoke said even if all these schools were reopened, it would not solve the problem, as the schools had their own staffs.

"Some of us have some university courses on top of our Secondary Teacher's Diploma. Do you go and teach Std 2s with those?"

## Misplaced Teacher Angry, Frustrated

[Article by Education Reporter]

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 26 Jan 87 p 11

[Text]

"Tshepo" is 24 years old. She passed her matric in 1982, and took a government bursary to study for a Secondary Teachers' Diploma at the Soweto College of Education.

Three years later, in December 1986, she came out of the gate of the institution — a qualified, ambitious high school teacher. Her majors were English and Biblical studies.

She takes over the story: "When black schools reopened earlier this month, I went to a couple of high schools and applied for a post as a teacher.

"Principals said they were keen to hire more staff, but they had used all their quotas. I went daily to one of the high schools for a whole week, hoping that something would come up.

"I have a child and an old mother to look after and I cannot fold my hands and sit at home.

"Out of frustration, I went to a primary school to look for a job. I was hired immediately and assigned to teach English to the Std 3 class and health study to the Std 3 and Std 4 classes.

"But I have difficulty teaching these kids because I have not been taught the methods of providing lessons to the nine-year-olds.

"Many of us new teachers working at primary schools feel like ordinary factory workers. But we fear that if we stop working, then the young children in the townships will say: 'If these people, with all their big certificates, can't find jobs, what is the purpose of us going to school because we are going to end up like them?'

"Another thing that makes us angry is that when you read the newspapers there are always stories saying black teachers are under-qualified. But those who do have qualifications can't find placings.

"Although the salaries of primary and high school teachers are equal, I am more interested in teaching people to the best of my ability than doing nothing in a Std 3 classroom and collecting money at the end of the month."

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CSO: 3400/923

**'A-TEAM' VIGILANTES TERRORIZING CHESTERVILLE TOWNSHIP**

Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English 18 Jan 87 p 1

[Article by Sb'u Mngadi]

[Text]

**CHESTERVILLE township is bleeding to death.**

Its 15 000-strong community is at war with "A-team" vigilantes.

About 40 people died violently in this tiny township last year because of the seemingly unending conflict.

And hardly three weeks into the new year, eight more people have died because of the fierce political battles.

Natal Coast PFP director Roy Anslie has said that the small community was slowly bleeding to death and that many residents feared another Crossroad-type saga.

This week, the strife-torn township – one of the smallest and oldest in the Durban region – saw the fatal burning of a young mother and her sister's two children, aged two and six – following fire bomb attacks on three homes.

A King Edward VIII Hospital spokesman confirmed that Nokwazi Mdluli, 24, and her sister's children, Brenda, 2, and Sibonelo, 7, died at the weekend from severe burns.

The other Mdluli family members, Thabisile, 1, and Nompumelelo, 18, both suffered severe burns and are in a serious condition in hospital.

The Bureau for Information said in a statement that seven people were injured during attacks on the private homes late at night and that a child had to be rescued from a blazing house by two security force members.

Two women were seriously burnt and four children, between the ages of two and six, were injured in one of the attacks.

"Constables A Venter and M van Loggenberg had to

break down a door to rescue a child. All three houses were extensively damaged," said the bureau spokesman.

Other members of the family – some of whom are activists – were in hiding after receiving death threats from the notorious "A-Team".

Anslie said at least eight people have been killed in the past two weeks.

Since clashes between community members and the "A-Team" erupted, hardly a weekend has gone by without someone dying.

Living a normal existence in Chesterville has become virtually impossible – and it's the children who suffer most.

One family is typical of so many others in the torn township.

N is the head of her family. One son was shot dead late last year. She was unable to attend his funeral for fear of persucution. She has been in hiding for the last eight months, constantly worrying about a daughter whose house, she fears, is a target for a fire bomb attack.

Her other son is also on the run.

Natal PFP leader Ray Swart has made attempts to meet with members of the "A-Team" and community leaders in an attempt to reconcile the warring factions.

"We are convinced that such a meeting, although it might not resolve the crisis, would result in a significant reduction of violence. However, we have been unable to arrange such a meeting," said Anslie.

"Though difficult to prove, I am convinced that agent provocateurs are active on both sides in an effort to ensure a divided community," he said.

Chesterville, which is surrounded by white suburbs, is about 6km from Durban. Residents strongly opposed plans to resettle them at Ntuzuma, about 30km away, although about half the township was resettled before the 1984 government reprieve.

According to the Black Sash's Anne Colvin harassment, murder, arson, the disruption of funerals and schools, the sight of children and community leaders in hiding and the despair of mothers and wives, were daily occurrences in the township.

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CSO: 3400/923

# BLACKS BUY HOMES IN WHITE AREA

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 23 Jan 87 p 4

[Article by Theo Rawana]

[Text]

WEALTHY Soweto blacks are buying houses and plots in the white-zoned Suurbekom agricultural area south of the township — and the area's white residents are up in arms.

About a dozen blacks are known to have bought houses and plots from whites for prices ranging from R50 000 to R60 000.

But those who confirmed they had been involved in transactions refused to say how they dealt with the Group Areas Act. One said: "That Act is dead. Don't bother about it."

Property owner Nic Bartman said he had allowed a black priest to build a church on his property because the church was multiracial and would be convenient for worshippers from Soweto and other areas.

He said he only rented space to a few blacks, some of whom worked for him.

On December 16 the leader of the Soweto-based International Pentecostal Church, the Rev Frederick Modise, held a meeting on the site where he plans to build the church. About 16 000 black worshippers turned up. The church is said to have 65 000 members nationwide.

A spokesman for the white residents, Chris Willemse, said they feared huge church attendances would lead to blacks putting up shacks in the area.

His wife Lulu said: "People feel unsafe and some are considering leaving the area. We are in the dark and would like to know if the area is going to be declared a suburb of Soweto."

People living on the church site said an attempt was made this week to uproot a signboard proclaiming that the ground was set aside for a church building.

Baartman said: "Anyone who does not like the idea of the church is free to leave the area. Those blacks go to the area only for worship."

A Transvaal Board for the Development of Urban Areas spokesman said the board had not heard of any blacks planning to move into the area.

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CSO: 3400/923

COMMENTARY HAILS MALAWI LACK OF 'HYPOCRISY'

MB030747 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Station Commentary: "Relations Between Malawi and South Africa"]

[Text] The announcement at the weekend by President Kamuzu Banda of Malawi that his government would not boycott or isolate South Africa in any way is totally in keeping with the policies of this pragmatic African leader. President Banda is no stranger to doing the opposite of what his fellow African leaders are doing. Malawi is the only African state which has full diplomatic relations with South Africa. Unlike the rest of Africa, which does not have normal relations with South Africa but trades with South Africa and uses what South Africa has to offer, Malawi maintains normal relations with the country. These relations have over the year been of immense benefit to both Malawi and South Africa.

In his weekend announcement, President Banda referred to the hypocrisy of African states which trade with South Africa while maintaining a hostile attitude. One of the most telling areas in which President Banda has gone in the opposite direction to most of his fellow African leaders is in the economic field. Unlike others who chose to socialize the land and the economy, he has encouraged the growth of private enterprise, particularly as far as agriculture is concerned. Last year the World Bank praised Malawi's achievement, describing it as one of the major developmental success stories in Africa. It added the key to this success has been the ability of the government to formulate economic development policies that emphasize agriculture, exports, and the major role of the private sector, including, small-holder agriculture. Unlike most of his counterparts, President Banda perceived that what his people wanted above all else was economic progress and the way to provide that was through good stable government, sound economic policies, and cooperation with the region's economic giant, South Africa. That decision was taken 20 year ago. It has worked extremely well and there is obviously no reason to change a winning formula.

/12624

CSO: 3400/952



## RETIRING PFP MP DESCRIBES UPCOMING ELECTION AS 'FARCE'

Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 1 Feb 87 p 21

[Article by Reuben Sive]

[Text] **PRESIDENT BOTHA** says the purpose of the forthcoming election is to give every white South African the opportunity to exercise his right to vote.

But what he does NOT tell the electorate is that their votes will not give them fair and effective representation in Parliament.

As things stand, one Nationalist voter in, say, Graaff-Reinet, is worth three Nationalist voters in Pretoria East.

Quite simply, the structures that have been devised by the National Party over the past 39 years make this election, under the present constitution, a farce.

Two basic rights — the right to vote and to be fairly and effectively represented — should not be confused.

The right to vote is given to every white person over the age of 18. But the individual act of casting a vote does not necessarily mean that each individual voter has equal representation in Parliament.

We vote in constituencies where MPs are elected by a simple majority of votes. The result is that Parliament is made up of individuals who support different political parties.

## Majority

That great constitutionalist John Stuart Mill wrote: "In a really equal democracy, every section would be represented, not disproportionately, but proportionately.

"A majority of the electors would always have a majority of the representatives, but a minor-

ity of the electors would always have a minority of the representatives.

"Man for man, they would always be as fully represented as the majority."

Is this true for South Africa?

I believe that absolute equality in the number of voters in each constituency is essential if effective representation is to be achieved.

The original 1910 Act of Union prescribed representation on a constituency basis and that reapportionment of such electoral districts would be undertaken every five years by a delimitation commission of three Supreme Court judges.

Because there were to be provincial councils as well, all constituencies had to be wholly within a province.

Constituencies for each province were allocated in direct proportion to the number of voters.

By dividing the number of voters in each province by the number of constituencies allocated, a total, called the quota, was calculated.

The present constitution states that "each province shall be so divided that the number of voters

in each constituency shall be exactly the same, ie equal to the quota".

However, the constitution also lays down guidelines to deal with constituencies with especially sparse or dense populations.

A delimitation commission may therefore depart from the equality principle by loading or unloading a constituency by 15 percent either way and, if the area is very sparse, by 30 percent.

## Extreme

The first delimitation commission declared that it was implicit in the constitution that urban and suburban constituencies are densely populated and must therefore be loaded, while rural constituencies are sparsely populated and must therefore be unloaded.

This opinion is no longer true.

As Chief Justice Earl Warren said in the American Supreme Court in 1964: "Legislators represent people, not trees or acres. Legislators are elected by voters, not farms or cities or economic interests."

But what is the practical result of loading and unloading?

If, say, the average number of voters, or the quota, in a province

is 20 000, it is possible in an extreme case for a suburban constituency, say in Pretoria, to have 23 000 voters.

On the other hand, a rural, sparsely populated constituency like Waterberg can have 14 000 voters — a difference of 9 000 votes.

In reality, according to the voters rolls as at December 31 1986, North Rand has 31 042 voters, Pretoria East 30 522 voters — while Ventersdorp has 14 977!

Yet each will send one MP to Parliament — and in Parliament every MP's vote is equal.

The first table on this page shows the constituencies with the highest and lowest numbers of voters per constituency as at December 31 1986.

## Imbalance

But, as if this inequity were not enough, the State President has also neglected to tell voters that, when he was leader of the NP in the Cape, unequal representation was compounded when the constitution was changed to fix the number of seats in each province, irrespective of the total number of voters.

Thus voters in the Transvaal, be they Nat, PFP or CP, will be

alarmingly under-represented in the forthcoming election.

The second table shows, according to the voters' lists as at December 31, 1986, the number of voters for the House of Assembly in each province.

It shows Walvis Bay has no right to exist as a separate constituency.

## Tremendous

Therefore, the imbalance between provinces is as follows: the Cape is over-represented by nine seats, plus Walvis Bay, the Transvaal is under-represented by 11 seats and Natal and OFS are over-represented by one seat each.

Where should these 11 new seats in the Transvaal be allocated? To suburbia and they should be allocated as follows: West Rand two more, Central Rand two, East Rand two, Pretoria three, Vaal area one and Bethal-Secunda one.

In the Cape, constituencies likely to disappear will be Aliwal, De Aar, Graaff-Reinet, Swellendam, Prieska, Vryburg, Green Point, Ceres and Beaufort West.

In 1910, when the constitution was first devised, 50 percent of the white voters lived in urban areas and 50 percent in rural areas.

Today, about 90 percent of white, coloured and Indian voters live in urban areas of South Africa.

Yet the present constitution leaves the suburban areas of cities completely under-represented in Parliament.

The rapid urbanisation of South Africa has seen the tremendous growth of the suburbs, whether it be for white, black, coloured or Indian.

The central business districts, which in 1910 were the core of urban areas, now have few, if any, voters.

Where are these suburban areas where the majority of voters live?

They stretch from the Cape Peninsula into the Boland, they surround Port Elizabeth and East London, they extend from the beaches of Durban through Pine-town to Maritzburg.

They include Kimberley and Bloemfontein. They stretch from the East Rand to the West Rand,

and sweep into the Vaal/Vereeniging areas and stretch north to encompass the whole of Pretoria.

It should be added that similar absurdities afflict the coloured House of Representatives and the Indian House of Delegates.

If President Botha had wanted a proper mandate he should have first changed the constitution so that the fixed allocation of constituencies per province could be eliminated.

He should also have written new guidelines for delimitation.

Then he should have appointed a delimitation commission for all three Houses of Parliament on a basis of equality of voters per constituency to ensure that all the voters of South Africa were properly represented.

Only then should he have called a general election of all three Houses. That would have been a proper election, not a farce, as this one will surely be.

## NUMBERS OF VOTERS PER CONSTITUENCY

| Province  | Highest      |               | Lowest        |               |
|-----------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
|           | Constituency | No. of Voters | Constituency  | No. of Voters |
| Cape      | Durbanville  | 22 595        | Graaff Rhenet | 9 987         |
| Transvaal | North Rand   | 32 042        | Ventersdorp   | 15 977        |
| Natal     | Greytown     | 20 442        | Umlanga       | 14 861        |
| OFS       | Welkom       | 22 270        | Fauresmith    | 10 038        |
| SWA       |              |               | Walvis Bay    | 4 062         |

## NUMBER OF VOTERS FOR EACH PROVINCE

| Province   | Voters    | Actual No. of Parliamentary Seats | No. of Seats to which it should be entitled |
|------------|-----------|-----------------------------------|---|
| Cape       | 835 661   | 56                                | 47  |
| Transvaal  | 1 593 508 | 76                                | 87  |
| Natal      | 354 459   | 20                                | 19  |
| OFS        | 234 635   | 14                                | 13  |
| Walvis Bay | 4 602     | 1                                 |   |

/12828

CSO: 3400/50

COMMENTARY EMPHASIZES DECISIVENESS OF ELECTIONS

MB260545 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jan 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] With the white political parties finalizing preparations for their participation in the coming election campaign, it is not surprising that attention is turning to the policy programs that will be presented to the electorate. Recently comment [SABC commentary] remarked on the formation of alliances that distinguishes the preparatory activities for this years elections. It noted the need for such groupings to sort out differences in order to provide voters with an unambiguous program of policy. But that obligation is certainly no less compelling for the government of the day. The Transvaal leader of the governing party, Mr F.W. de Klerk, says his party will shortly launch a campaign to make its goals clearly known -- an undertaking that must be carried through with vigor.

It goes without saying that the quality of any democratically organized system is at least partly determined by the ability of voters to make meaningful choices, based on a knowledge of precisely what policies are represented by the different parties. This, moreover, determines the confidence of the people in the system itself. The absence of a well-founded trust in a partys determination to implement its election policy program after being returned to parliament breeds confusion about the future and a general hostility to all who are engaged in the legislative process. An election provides the opportunity for a people to take stock of the present, to review alternative courses for the future and to decide on a particular course. The onus on the political parties in the field is to ensure that voters are able to make full use of the opportunity.

If this is an essential requirement for healthy political activity and government in normal circumstances, it is all the more so in South Africa today. These are turbulent times, as the continuing radical violence, the state of emergency and sanctions testify. Social and economic forces that have been a long time in developing have produced a restless generation of black students and a significant middle class increasingly irked by racially-based restrictions on its freedom to advance.

An economic system that in its classical Western form has been unable to keep pace with the growing need for job creation and a statutory system that inhibited the productive potential of urbanization have created overwhelming socioeconomic problems that require appropriate solutions implemented with a sense of urgency. Linked with all this is the crisis of rising political consciousness and expectations which further complicated as it is by a revolutionary element, overshadows all else in South African public affairs.

The 1987 elections will be decisive for the future of this country. How the electorate vote will determine, for good or ill, how these issues will be resolved and what ultimately lies in store for their country. They must know precisely what answers are being offered by the political parties that are asking for their support.

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CSO: 3400/952

PFP'S SCHWARZ CRITICIZES NP'S ECONOMIC RECORD

MB031604 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1448 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly, 3 Feb (SAPA)--The government's economic policies had helped create a "breeding ground for violence and instability" in South Africa, the official opposition spokesman on finance, Mr Harry Schwarz said today.

Speaking during the no confidence debate, he said the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, had asked parties in his speech at the opening of parliament not to make election issues out of economic matters such as inflation. "I don't blame him for trying to keep inflation out of the election. If after 39 years in parliament my party had made such an unholy mess of inflation, I would also try and keep it out of the election," Mr Schwarz said.

SABC news reports had highlighted "proud" statements yesterday by the minister of finance, Mr Barend du Plessis, that South Africa had a one percent growth rate last year. "What he didn't tell South Africa is that in per capita terms South Africa had a negative growth rate last year. Is that not correct?" Mr Schwarz asked.

"Of course yes," Mr du Plessis said across the floor.

He also referred to unemployment and said there were fewer people at work today than three years ago. From 1980 to 1985, the number of economically active black people had grown by 2.5 percent per year but the number of jobs had grown by 0.7 percent a year. "In other words, three out of four black work seekers did not find any work.

"And you want to know why there is instability and violence in this country? There sits the person to blame" Mr Schwarz said, pointing to Mr du Plessis. "He and his staff have created the economic situation that has led South Africa to become a breeding ground for violence and instability."

Mr Schwarz said that if the NP wanted to keep inflation out of the election campaign, it should also keep silent on sanctions and disinvestment. But this was not the case. "They want to stir a kind of pseudo patriotism and mobilize on these issues."

Mr Schwarz said the people of South Africa were worried about issues such as the state of emergency, the economy and security. The government had to say what it was doing about these issues. "People want to know what's really going on (in the townships). They want to know about the country's long-term security prospects; their not looking for these strange cries we've been hearing from ministers (in the debate)."

At a time when consumer and investor confidence were at record lows, the minister of finance advised people to borrow money. "But they won't because they don't trust him. They know the interest rates will increase in a year's time.

"There is complete resentment against the tax rates which are a disincentive to work; and against GST." [General Sales Tax] The "greatest dishonesty," Mr Schwarz said, was that the government was holding back new taxes to finance the regional services councils until after the election.

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CSO: 3400/952



SCHWARZ ACCUSES NP OF 'RACIST' CAMPAIGN

MB031617 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1551 GMT 3 Feb 87

[Text] House of Assembly, 3 Feb (SAPA)--The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, was trying to turn the white election into "one of the most racist campaigns in South African history," Mr Harry Schwarz (PFP Yeaville) said today.

Speaking during the no confidence debate, he also asked the minister of national education, Mr F.W. de Klerk, whether he secretly agreed with the statements of the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, [Afrikaner Resistance Movement, AWB] Mr Eugene Terreblanche, and said the minister of finance, Mr Barend de Plessis, was "lost" to the liberal wing of the National Party.

Mr Schwarz said Mr Botha had been trying to steer the issues on which the election would be decided into a choice between peaceful reform and violent revolution. If the government was on the side of peaceful reform the impression was created that the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party were part of the "violent revolution."

Mr Schwarz recalled a by-election contested by the United Party [UP] in Oudtshoorn in which the UP was making good progress until Mr Botha, the "mastermind" NP cape leader of the time, "turned the campaign into the most racist in South African history".

"He's trying to do it again. But things are different now -- his tactics will fail. The public knows him better now and the issues are far more serious."

He said he had attended an AWB meeting to question Mr Terreblanche on his statements that the choice facing South Africans was between the AWB and the African National Congress. If this was the case, he wanted to know where the NP stood on the issue.

"Maybe his (Mr De Klerk's) heart is really with Mr Terreblanche," Mr Schwarz said.

Referring to Mr Du Plessis, he said he had thought the minister of finance was a "new nat" until he said during the no confidence debate, when asked if

he was against apartheid, that he was in favor of the scrapping of discriminatory measures. It appeared he had deserted the liberal wing of the party after once being among a group of "verligte" [enlightened] MP's led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha.

Referring to the resignation of the former NP MP for Randburg, Mr Wynand Malan, and the controversy over statements by Mr Albert Botha (NP innesdal), Mr Schwarz said Mr Botha would be "left all alone" but that some of the "New Nats" still respected him.

Of the election campaign, Mr Schwarz said the voters wanted to know where the government was leading the country. "So far, we have not heard one word. What is the ultimate objective of NP policy? The minister of constitutional development has not told us. The public doesn't know where the government is leading them and they are worried the government itself does not know where it is going. The state president must tell the country where South Africa will stand in the year 2000. That's what the people of South Africa want to know, not the patchwork activity that's been going on."

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CSO: 3400/952

CCAWUSA CLAIMS SADF 'INTIMIDATION' OF STRIKING WORKERS

MB041523 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1444 CMT 4 Feb 87

[Text] Johannesburg 4 Feb (SAPA)--The Commercial, Catering, and Allied Workers Union [CCAWUSA] today alleged OK management and the South African Defence Force were cooperating in the intimidation of striking OK workers. There was "widespread intimidation of strikers by police and the SADF", CCAWUSA alleged at a combined press conference by CCAWUSA and the group to which it is affiliated, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. The union said security police have visited CCAWUSA offices in Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, Port Shepstone, Durban, Empangeni, Pietermaritzburg, Johannesburg, Pretoria, Pietersburg and Vereeniging, since the strike began 49 days ago.

Mr Jay Naidoo, general secretary of COSATU, agreed there was a high degree of coordination between SADF and management. "In some stores the security forces have been invited in by management," he said. "It is clear the state is working very closely with employers to break the back of our struggle for a living wage."

About 1000 workers have been held since the strike, the longest in the retail industry, began, CCAWUSA said. One-hundred and sixty-one remain in detention under the emergency regulations. Some of those released were charged under municipal by-laws prohibiting the carrying of placards without permission.

"CCAWUSA believes that the fact that these detainees were charged under municipal by-laws substantiates the view that these detentions are arbitrary and malicious and aimed primarily at breaking the strike," CCAWUSA said. Eleven thousand CCAWUSA members at 137 OK outlets are on strike, the union said.

Citing an example of police conduct, CCAWUSA alleged police last week burst into a general meeting of OK workers in Port Elizabeth and told them they were not allowed to picket. Police then said the workers should end the strike.

"Two weeks ago, at the Les Marais OK bazaars (in Pretoria) SADF soldiers evicted OK strikers at gunpoint from the canteen in which they were sitting," CCAWUSA alleged. The union has instructed strikers to sit in canteens during the strike.

## ACADEMICS COMMENT ON WAYS TO CIRCUMVENT MICROFILM BAN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 87 p 8

[Article by Sol Makgabutlane]

[Text]

While the American manufacturer had halted the supply of a microfilm reference service to South African universities, academics have pointed out there could be "various channels" to circumvent the ban.

The Director of Library Services at the University of Pretoria, Professor E B Gerrits, said new means would be found to evade the ban announced by University Microfilms International (UMI) stopping the supply of the microfilm service to South African universities.

UMI is a subsidiary of Bell and Howell, which sold its South African operations last year.

In a letter to South African universities, UMI said it would discontinue selling or buying from South African institutions in accordance with the policy of the parent corporation.

The move has been described as a drastic development in the growing academic isolation of South Africa.

Professor Gerrits said: "I don't anticipate big problems because there are various channels to keep the service going, but the flow of information regarding research is of such a nature we feel the decision by UMI is unfortunate."

"It will be interesting to see what the action of the international scientific community will be."

Professor Reuben Musiker, librarian at the University of the Witwatersrand, said his university would lodge an appeal with the UMI.

"We have an appeal letter that points out that this university has a good reputation for

having moved away from discrimination and that it does not practise it at all."

He said the UMI had about 700 000 doctoral theses, about 100 000 rare and other print books and about 13 000 newspapers and periodicals on microfilm.

"This seems to be quite a serious and hurtful situation," he said.

**Academic status**

Sapa reported that academics warned they would experience difficulties in keeping abreast of research abroad and their status as "academics" could be called into question eventually by the international academic community.

University librarians and academics said the microfilm service was the main information conduit from the United States on unpublished dissertations and doctoral theses.

The development might compel South African universities to resort to "academic sanctions-busting".

Microfilmed catalogues of titles and texts would have to be obtained from "personal contacts" abroad, probably illegally and involving piracy.

ANTIAPARTHEID GROUPS HOLD VIGIL FOR DETAINED CHILDREN

MB300516 Johannesburg SAPA In English 0055 GMT 30 Jan 87

[Text] Cape Town, 29 Jan, (SAPA)--It has been said before "but when I think what this government is doing to our children I get so angry that I also feel like saying: I hope there is a God in heaven that can forgive you (the SA Government) for I do not think that I can", Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches said in Cape Town tonight.

Addressing an all-night "Free the Children Vigil" at the St George's Cathedral for children held in jail under security legislation, Dr Boesak said the children of South Africa must have a future and it was up to the leaders of the day to secure that future.

Although Dr Boesak was not down on the program as an official speaker at the vigil, arranged by the Black Sash, the Western Province Council of Churches, the Child Welfare Society, the Civil Rights League, the End Conscription Campaign and the Gardens and Claremont Committees of the United Democratic Front, special time was allowed for him to address the arlu evening audience of about 100 people. The vigil started peacefully at 6 pm with no sign of a police presence and will continue till 2 pm tomorrow.

Mrs Mary Burton, national president of the Black Sash prayed for the children of the world and the children of South Africa and said there was a big discrepancy between official figures for the number of children still in detention and those gathered by other organizations.

"But this is what is so frightening, we do not know" (the exact figures).

Mrs Leah Tutu, wife of Archbishop Desmond Tutu, said all those present at the vigil should "imagine themselves as parents of those children detained." All the parents could not attend "for fear of being arrested themselves".

Mrs Farieda Omar -- who said her husband was detained on numerous occasions -- said prisons and police cells were no place to keep children.

"Mothers, comrades, we in the liberatory movement will fight till all our goals have been reached."

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CSO: 3400/952

## UWC RECTOR DISCUSSES IDEAL OF PEOPLE'S THIRD WORLD UNIVERSITY

Cape Town THE ARGUS in English 30 Jan 87 p 15

[Report on interview with new rector of the University of the Western Cape Professor Jakes Gerwel by Dale Lautenback; date and place not given]

[Text]

**“W**ALK with us into the night,” said Professor Jakes Gerwel.

As new rector of the University of the Western Cape that was his welcome, his invitation ... indeed, his challenge ... this week to parents of the university's new students.

It was a catchy line. But Professor Gerwel is not a man given to the slick, romantic image. What then lies ahead in this darkness where he would have us go? How does UWC plan to survive the night?

Already, uniquely, the university is increasingly realising many of its stated ideals. In 1982 it adopted a Charter committing itself to non-racialism and a total rejection of the apartheid system which spawned it as a “coloured” university. It committed itself, also, to the “development of the Third World communities in Southern Africa”.

Last year Professor Gerwel, as rector-designate, identified UWC as a potential intellectual home for the Left. Since then it has drawn a number of top-quality academic heavies to its fold ... people like Professor Ampie Coetzee, who is one of the few to take a left-wing and social perspective on Afrikaans literature; like Professor Colin

Bundy, a historian whose concerns are people's history and establishing an alternative to the “white” view dished up in traditional South African textbooks.

**T**hat these academics, and more like them, find UWC the place to be, says much about the institution. In turn, these minds will feed the university with academic excellence.

UWC had to earn the interest of the heavyweights, though, and it has done so through a combination of the ideals it has embraced and made public through its spokespeople and the real and concrete programmes and educational tasks it has set itself.

“Shrugging off the constraints which kept us bound as bush college in the past, as an apartheid institution, has been an ongoing process which, if you have to put a date on it, probably started with the 1973 boycotts.

“The university was closed, for the first time staff and students joined as a body, and the call for a black rector led to the appointment of my predecessor Dick van der Ross. Then there was 1976 and since then each political

and educational crisis has accelerated the change.

“When I stand up and make speeches about a night, a new dawn and a university of the future I'm not doing it as a one-man show. I am the university's chief executive but I am also elected and no one doubted my politics when they chose me for this position. UWC is the university it is today — and one of which we are increasingly proud — because we have grown out of our apologetic past mindfully, and in identifying and making known a vision of the future we can design our present with that ideal in mind.”

The design so far has included the numerous institutes and projects which operate out of the university and reach the community it serves.

**T**he Centre for Adult and Continuing Education is a people's education project offering working adults a second chance to learn; to overcome the disadvantaged education they were dished up in the canteen of of separate education.

The UWC Institute for Social Development seeks to make social work relevant to a Third World community and, to give one example, at the request of the Cradock community, this institute has appointed Di Bishop and Nyame Goniwe to undertake a community-cum-research project in that area.



Outreach programmes operate in schools in an attempt to offset the huge gaps left by the State educational system. The quality of teaching, too, is addressed and courses are offered to upgrade the skills of existing teachers.

There is also the university's well-used Plato system — the largest computer-based educational system outside the United States. This huge computerised library of educational bridging material is used to help both UWC students and members of the community frustrated by their educational disadvantages.

And the university faculties themselves are designed to make their teaching relevant to the community. The Faculty of Dentistry operates a community clinic; the Law Faculty runs a legal aid system which not only gives students a real taste of the field but provides essential legal advice in communities where help is at a premium.

**T**he Legal Faculty has also attracted its share of leading academics including Professor Schalk van der Merwe, who left his post as dean at Rand Afrikaans University for a UWC professorship, and Professor Alan Copeling, who made a similar move from the University of South Africa.

Professor Gerwel notes with pride the Faculty of Community and Health Services, a new umbrella faculty for the old "social sciences" whose very name is the clue to the orientation.

The list of achievements grows as he identifies faculties and departments within them where renewal and change have blossomed and made possible the boast that UWC might be a niche for the Left ...

"Education, arts, theology," he says ... "We have one of the prime history departments in the country and the appointment of Colin Bundy is evidence of this."

The challenge for UWC is to accommodate its disadvantaged community — "to be a Third World university in a colonial, settler-dominated society", as Professor Gerwel puts it — without lowering academic standards.

"We don't have rigid and academically exclusive entrance requirements. We must accept the responsibility of bridging the educational gap our students arrive with from state-controlled schools. As a result we don't have a separate academic support programme but the whole ASP concept is built into our very teaching.

**"O**ne must be modest about the role of the intellectual institution in a changing society but what is more certain is the way in which an intellectual community can serve to maintain and endorse the status quo.

"We are only one part of the society headed into what I called the night, but, in real terms, we might contribute to change and realise our ideals if we look constantly at what we teach, how we teach it, who teaches and at whom we target our teaching."

Those carefully designed educational programmes, subject to constant questioning and revision, make gains in the race for ideals and leave the status quo behind.

"We have to look at what we research, how we research it and how we disseminate our research results. All these are the day-to-day tasks of which we have to be aware at UWC.

"Universities," he says, "have a dual function. An internal responsibility to development and growth within the university itself ... to the pursuit of knowledge and excellence. And secondly, an external function ... a responsibility to the community it serves and an effort to remain relevant to that community."

**T**he night which lies ahead is Professor Gerwel's metaphor for the increasing state repression he expects, not only for UWC but for society at large.

"One hears a lot of talk about a 'revolutionary onslaught' on South Africa but as a university person and without access to the security information that might convince me of this, what I see is South Africans trying to take South Africa from South Africans ... and my ultimate concern is for a nation living in legitimacy and justice.

"The changed South Africa is not going to be one of superficial integration ... that's not the kernel of the problem. A changed South Africa is one in which the 'colonised' sections of our society are empowered and the university's role in this is to decolonise the mind.

"The University of the Western Cape is explicitly — I like to say aggressively but I usually catch myself in time — a non-racial university in the tradition of that social and political context which has long identified non-racialism as an ideal for South Africa.

"But UWC is also predominantly black and as such represents something of that South African ideal: it is non-racial but also not oblivious to the fact that blacks are predominant in this society."

Its history and an apartheid heritage has forced UWC to define itself in the face of its community. And it is doing just that both in the real world of its teaching, its clinics, institutes and people's projects, and in the world of ideals beyond the night.



## DISSIDENTS MAY START CHURCH FOR AFRIKANERS

Durban THE DAILY NEWS in English 2 Feb 87 p 3

[Text]

JOHANNESBURG: A new church for Afrikaners might be started soon, the leader of the dissident movement within the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk said yesterday.

The chairman of the Continuation Committee for Dissatisfied Members (CCDM), Professor Willie Lubbe, told about 70 people at a meeting in Potgietersrus there was no truth in accusations that the right-wing CCDM was splitting the NGK.

"We are only investigating the possibilities of starting a church for Afrikaners. We have not founded a new church," he said in reply to accusations from the church leadership over the past months that the CCDM is acting contrary to standing church orders by collecting funds intended for the NGK.

At a national meeting in Pretoria on November 28, it was decided the CCDM should establish an office and start a fund from money usually paid as tithes from members of the NGK who are opposed to the open doors decision.

The November meeting also decided the CCDM should hold information meetings, such as the one held yesterday, right through the country. As far as could be established, yesterday's meeting was the fourth to be addressed by Professor Lubbe.

The CCDM last week claimed thousands of rands were streaming to their Pretoria office and that members were leaving the NGK in droves.

This has been denied by executive level members and the moderator, Professor Johan Heyns, who said he had no knowledge of money being withheld from the NGK or of people leaving in great numbers although he conceded that some members were dissatisfied.

"Tens of thousands of rands are streaming into our account. A congregation in Pretoria has also had, for some time, a R50 000 trust account, which they started because of dissatisfaction at the time of the 1982 synod," Professor Lubbe said.

He accused NGK ministers of refusing to stand by and assist their members who are opposed to the decision.

He said the church was not allowing the voice of dissent to be heard and said the next national meeting, planned for June 30, would decide on the future for the CCDM.

The CCDM plans to serve the NGK executive with a memorandum of objections over contentious synod decisions. They expect a reply to this before the June meeting after which "it might be possible that a new church could be founded".

At question time, the muted meeting came briefly to life when a woman stood up asking in an exasperated voice: "May God prevent it, but who will tell that black man who comes and sits next to my daughter in church that he must move? How are we going to keep them out of the schools? All kinds of illnesses exist which we cannot withstand. What are we going to do?"

Professor Lubbe replied if the church is opened to all, so must all other amenities. He said it would not be possible to prevent a coloured man from getting into the pulpit. He said the NGK contradicted itself by declaring church doors open to all while it still clung to its belief in Christian National Education since the latter meant "Education for Afrikaners".

The NGK had become "internationalised and politicised" by the decision taken at its General Synod in October last year to open membership for all races, he said.

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CSO: 3400/51

## BRIEFS

TIC CRITIZES BOTHA SPEECH--Johannesburg, 30 Jan (SAPA)--The state president opening speech to parliament this morning was merely the ravings of a dictator, the Transvaal Indian Congress said in a statement. "It confirms to us that Mr Botha is unworthy to bring about the necessary changes to bring about peace and stability to South Africa," the statement said. "His announcement of the white general election will only serve to push the white community into a laager and entrench Botha's dictatorship through the state of emergency. It will also ensure the Indian and colored houses of parliament will continue to be completely servile to the whims of the state president. His speech did not address the major issue of bringing about a democratic and non-racial South Africa based on one man one vote." [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1152 GMT 20 Jan 87 MB] /12624

NRP CRITICIZES BOTHA SPEECH--Cape Town, 30 Jan (SAPA)--The state president Mr P.W. Botha, made no mention in his speech opening parliament of the need to include blacks in its working, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Bill Sutton, said today. Commenting on Mr Botha's opening speech, R Sutton said the state president had also shown "no note of remorse for the unholy mess into which the government has dumped all South Africans, especially the Afrikaner volk." He said the Imposition of sanctions against South Africa had begun after Mr Botha's "rubicon" speech at the Natal National Party's congress in August 1985. Today's speech also contained "not one note of recognition of the constitutional importance of parliament and the urgent necessity to legitimize it by the inclusion of blacks in the new dispensation". Asked about Mr Botha's reference to the need to create a statutory body with "real accountability", Mr Sutton asked to whom such a body would be accountable. Any change had to come from within parliament and it was extremely dangerous to set up statutory bodies in addition to it, Mr Sutton said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1143 GMT 30 Jan 87 MB] /12624

NEW POLICE REGULATIONS REJECTED--Johannesburg, 31 Jan (SAPA)--The legal fraternity has slammed the sweeping new powers granted to the commission of police late on Thursday, saying this deprived the ordinary citizen of yet another safeguard against abuse by the state. The commissioner's new powers were given to him in reaction to a court ruling yesterday that found he had exceeded his powers under the emergency regulations when he sought

to muzzle the press. A spokesman for Lawyers for Human Rights said it had almost been expected the government would refuse to abide by supreme court decisions and would issue new regulations to circumvent them. "This is an inherent weakness in our constitutional system in terms of which parliament can ultimately do as it pleases and the courts are virtually powerless to stop it," he said. The chairman of the General Council of the Bar of South Africa, Mr H.P. Viljoen (SC), [Senior Counsel], said it was a matter of "deep regret" that the government had found it necessary to curb the independent reporting of factual occurrences in as drastic a manner as had been done in the regulations. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1024 GMT 31 Jan 87 MB] /12624

BOTHA ATTACKS CRITICIZED--Johannesburg, 5 Feb (SAPA)--The Transvaal branch of the Black Sash today criticized verbal attacks on individuals and organizations by the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, in parliament yesterday. The National Party increasingly appears to be losing its grip on the country and reality, and is flailing around attacking everything and everyone in sight," a statement from the Sash's Transvaal region said. The Sash said Mr Botha launched "scurrilous attacks against individuals, leading businessmen and organizations peacefully opposed to apartheid." "If the government had successfully stemmed unrest it would lift press curbs because it would have nothing to fear from the truth." "The Transvaal region of the Black Sash is extremely disturbed that the government is trying to smear organizations and individuals who are motivated by a sincere desire for justice, peace and an end to apartheid. The state president's comments in parliament do not augur well for the sort of climate the forthcoming election will be conducted in, or for future peace." A cabinet minister alleged that the government-issued unrest figures were not criticized by organizations such as the Black Sash, which was untrue, the statement said. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1546 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /12624

NATIONAL PARTY OUSTER CALLED FOR--Johannesburg, 5 Feb (SAPA)--There would be no peace and justice in South Africa as long as the National Party remained in power, an ad hoc group of whites opposed to apartheid said today. Reacting to the state president, Mr P.W. Botha's criticism of the group in parliament yesterday it said in a statement today: "The trouble with the state president is that he is not prepared to tolerate an opposition. He should not be wasting parliament's time when he has so much to answer for." "We're astounded that the state president has to get his information from Lusaka about a small group of South Africans who are deeply anxious about the future of their country. We're convinced there can be no justice and peace while the National Party remains in power." The statement was issued after a meeting in Johannesburg last night. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 0640 GMT 5 Feb 87 MB] /12624

CSO: 3400/952

## 'PIVOTAL ROLE' OF PRIVATE SECTOR DISCUSSED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 4 Feb 87 p 16

[Report on interview with former ambassador to the UN and director-general of the South African Foundation, Mr Kurt von Schirnding by Collen Ryan; date and place not given]

## [Text]

Mr Kurt von Schirnding, who began his new job as director-general of the South African Foundation this week, believes the private sector has a pivotal role to play in creating a new South Africa.

"If ever there was a time that an organisation such as the SA Foundation was necessary, then this is it," he said.

He said that with sanctions a reality, "it stands to reason that an organisation like the SA Foundation, which represents the private sector, must be able to project the private sector's point of view, as to how and where South Africa is going".

He said it was natural there would be differences of opinion in the foundation, "but you cannot get away from the fact that it will become involved in the political process".

"I do not mean in the party political sense, but in the overall political destiny of the country. It is essential it should do so."

**Progress wanted**

Mr von Schirnding said there was a "broad middle ground in South African society and in the business sector" which wanted to see rapid progress on political reform.

"I see the foundation in its internal role as hopefully being able to play a strong role in bridge-building, in articulating the private sector's views on the future political dispensation.

"Any discriminatory legislation should disappear off the statute book. I believe there is a very good case to be made for accelerating reform and for the Group Areas Act to be removed from the statute book."

However, the foundation should not be seen as a pressure group in conflict with the Government because that would be counter-productive.

Asked to comment on recent political developments, such as the resignation of the "reformed-minded" Nationalist MP Mr Wynand Malan and the decision of Dr Denis Worrall to re-enter politics, he said: "I cannot find any fault with most of the arguments that have been put forward by people who have lately enunciated these feelings.

"There is no other way. It is unfortunate that the so-called reform process has ground to a halt. One can only hope it will speed up after the election.

"In the party political sense, I don't think it would be correct for me to take sides. But I think that the direction these people are moving in is one which most moderate South Africans could hardly find fault."

He said there was "no direct parallel" in his decision to retire from the foreign service and Dr Worrall's resignation.

"But there is a parallel in the sense that in the situation in which we found ourselves, I could do more from the vantage point of the foundation.

**Positive approach**

"My general approach to my appointment is that I see it in a very positive way. I have always felt that an organisation such as this could play a pivotal role in encouraging reform."

Mr von Schirnding said the kwa-Zulu-Natal Indaba was "a very interesting exercise which should be given most serious consideration".

"If the people of Natal really want an Indaba-type self-governing setup, they should be allowed to go ahead with it," he said.

"We should see how it works out. One should not write it off. Somehow the logjam has got to be broken. The Indaba is one of many proposals. It should not be rejected out of hand."

Asked what his views were on negotiations with the African National Congress, Mr von Schirnding said: "You cannot ignore the ANC."

"The Government has taken a clear line. As long as the ANC espouses violence and retains its communist component, then the Government is not prepared to enter into discussions with it. It is a stand one can understand."

However, he added that "there is no question, in the long run, you are going to have to speak to all the various groupings that make up the political spectrum".

"In the long run, you are going to speak to the ANC. The point, is when?"

Mr von Schirnding said as ambassador to the UN he had experienced frustrations and "an obvious disappointment at the pace of reform".

"These were considerations which weighed, or course. But I reached the point in my career when I felt I could make a greater contribution in the private sector.

Looking back on his four years in the United Nations, he said "It was probably the most frustrating job that you could have in the foreign service".

"In a bilateral post, you are not exposed to the same intensity of anti-South African feeling as at the UN. There is not a day that passes that some document in which South Africa is attacked is handled," he said.

His position was made more difficult by South Africa's exclusion from the General Assembly.

He said "behind-the-scenes" contacts were very important. "We also had success in a monitoring role".

Mr von Schirnding firmly believes that South Africa should remain in the UN and put its case in the security council as often as possible.

He said this was important because the country's representatives frequently had the opportunity of trying to put the record straight in the face of "blatant untruths".

Asked whether he did not find it difficult to defend many aspects of Government policy, he said: "There were times when it was very difficult.

"You cannot allow your personal feelings to intrude, or you cannot do your job. You act as an advocate of South Africa and put its case as best you can."

## Difficult defence

He said one particular instance where he experienced problems in defending the Government was after the raid on Cabinda in Angola. "That was difficult to defend with regard to one's conscience and credibility."

He said there were times when there were "conflicts of conscience".

"There are many aspects of Government policy with which I vehemently disagree, but there were periods when you felt euphoria, when the Government introduced major reforms, such as the abolition of influx control and the lifting of the ban of mixed marriages".

Mr von Schirnding said it was a misconception that an ambassador was "simply the representative of the Government of the day's policy". He tried to present the views of other parties in South Africa, including the views of the New Republic Party and the Progressive Federal Party.

## ECONOMISTS LIST FACTORS WHICH WILL INHIBIT GROWTH THIS YEAR

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 6 Feb 87 p 2

[Article by Helena Patten]

[Text]

**MOST** economists have conservative projections for economic growth this year, and do not expect any dramatic slowdown in the inflation rate.

Their estimates for growth in gross domestic product are cautious — between 2% and 4% — and estimates for inflation are between 15% and 20%.

Several economists say factors which will inhibit stronger growth are:

- A weak revival in personal consumption spending which will have an adverse effect on the level of inventories and fixed investment, especially private sector investment;

- Little hope of improved performance in SA's exports;

- The enormous debt under which consumers are labouring.

However, a number of factors will contribute to growth in the economy this year:

- The good rains which will boost agricultural output;

- A strong possibility of tax cuts;

- An increase in State spending in the run-up to the general election.

Individual economists made these predictions:

- Rudolf Gouws, group economist for Rand Merchant Bank: 2,5% economic growth and an average inflation rate of 17,5%. Some short-term relief will be felt but inflation will rise again towards the end of the year;

- Louis Geldenhuys, of stockbrokers George Huysamer: 2,5% growth and inflation between 16% and 18%;

- Cees Bruggemans, economist for Barclays: a "statistical" growth of more than 4% is possible, with inflation fluctuating between 15% and 20%;

- Hans Falkena, economist for UBS: 2% growth and an average inflation of 18% — 20% in the first quarter, easing to 17% in the fourth quarter.

Although economists do not see inflation subsiding significantly, the possibility of hyper-inflation is not considered likely in the near future.

However, Falkena said that if government granted substantial pay increases to civil servants, the resulting inflation would force a depreciation of the rand to maintain SA's export competitiveness.

He said this situation could be "very dangerous".

/9274

CSO: 3400/61



## BRIEFS

RSC'S BUDGET FOR FIRST YEAR--A preliminary estimate indicates about R800m will be collected from turnover and payroll taxes to finance regional services councils (RSCs) in the first year of operation. Department of Finance chief executive (policy) Gerhard Croeser said yesterday that although the assessment had been made two years ago, he believed the figure to be roughly accurate. MEC in charge of local government John Griffiths said the projected tax rate--0,1% on turnover and 0,25% on payrolls--was modest. It might well have to be doubled in the second year, once the needs of various councils had been determined. Griffiths said the tax would be uniform for the first year. It might even be uniform for the second year, but different RSCs would eventually have different financial needs, and the extent of the taxes would have to be adjusted in individual regions. He said he was running on a tight schedule, but if all went according to plan, RSCs in the central Witwatersrand, the East Rand and West Rand and Pretoria would start from July. Croeser said departmental organisation, including collection machinery, was in place and ready for the start of RSCs. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 5 Feb 87 p 3]/12828

WHEAT CROP COUNTRY'S SECOND LARGEST--Thanks to the good rains, the second-largest wheat crop in South African history--2256 million tons--is about to be harvested, according to the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr Denis van Aarde. Maize farmers predict a healthy harvest of nine million tons this year--but they say they have reservations about the new maize marketing system which is expected to bring lower producer prices on larger crops. He said that an above-average harvest had been recorded in the Free State where good rains had fallen. Last year Free State wheat farmers brought in 450000 tons but this year their production was expected to be around 1,1 million tons. The Cape was expected to turn in a crop of 900000 tons while the Transvaal would produce 177000 tons. Natal--not traditionally a wheat area--had produced another 40000 tons. Mr van Aarde added that the new maize marketing system would have an effect on the wheat industry. "From this season, the price of maize will depend on the size of the crop--the bigger the crop, the lower the prices. "Some of this year's good crop will be exported at a loss. "This means the producer price will come down and we can therefore expect that a certain percentage of the land, including border areas and those with low potential soils, could be turned over for wheat production." The general manager of the National Maize Producers Organisation (Nampo), Dr Piet Gouws, has called for a subsidy on the export price of maize. [Text][Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jan 87 p 4]/12828



POOR EAST CAPE WHEAT HARVEST--While the rest of South Africa has experienced a bumper wheat season, three years of drought in the Eastern Cape have resulted in the worst harvest in years. Yesterday, the general manager of the Wheat Board, Mr Denis van Aarde, said the second largest wheat harvest in South African history was expected this season. However, this was "thanks to the Free State and no thanks to us," said Mr Clive Brown, head of the wheat section of the East Cape Agricultural Co-operative in Paterson. Mr Brown said the three districts in the region, Bathurst, Albany and Alexandria, had three crop failures in a row. The district yielded a harvest this season of about 7,100 tons, a third of the average of about 20,000 tons. He said from a bumper crop of nearly 25,000 in 1983, the figure dropped to 9,300 tons in 1984 and to 8,500 in 1985. Mr Andries Moolman at the Humansdorp Co-operative said the situation in the Humansdorp district was "very poor." This season's wheat harvest was about 5,000 tons, compared with the 11,000 ton average. [Text] [Article by Kin Bentley] [Port Elizabeth EVENING POST in English 30 Jan 87 p 11] /9274

CSO: 3400/61

SURVEY CONDUCTED ON ARMS, AMMUNITION INDUSTRY

Industry Expects Gun Control Laws

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 87 pp 1, 10

[Article by Andrew Gillingham]

[Text]

**ABOUT 70%** of all firearms sold in SA are bought for security reasons — yet it is estimated that less than 1% of private users have an accurate awareness of their use. *Business Day* examines the issue today in a survey on arms and ammunition.

**IT IS** not yet obligatory for gun owners to undergo training before they qualify for gun licences, but industry sources expect this to change.

Views on the extent of the expected changes differ, but the prevalent opinion is the authorities will introduce a requirement that potential gun owners must pass a proficiency test on the particular firearm for which they wish to receive a licence.

On the whole, gunshop owners appear to favour such controls. They are against any legislation which might prohibit the private ownership of weapons. Otherwise, they argue, the only people who will have firearms outside of the police and armed services, will be criminals.

In 1984, 120 558 firearm licences were issued. In 1985, this rose to 135 382. At the end of 1985 a total of 1 012 972 people in SA were licenced to possess firearms, and, at that time, 2 272 412 firearm licences had been issued.

The consumer firearm market in SA is estimated at R60m including accessories, and price rises have been steep at 300%-400% over the last five years. The most popular type of weapon for self-defence is the .38 Special, with average prices up from R500 five years ago to more than R2 000 today.

Imported ammunition prices have increased by about 100% over the last year and price rises in the locally manufactured product are expected this year.

The performance of the consumer firearms market has, in most cases, been good over the last year — with business up between 25%-50%.

Co-owner of Bentel Arms, Brian Bentel, has expanded the family business from one store in 1982 to four stores.

Bentel says business increased by 50% in 1986 over 1985 and indications are the trend will be sustained.

## Companies' Security, Weapons Policies

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 87 p 10

[Text]

ABOUT 70% of all firearms are bought for security purposes. Yet Armoury Academy director, Tony Cross, says few companies have a stated policy with regard to the possession of company weapons.

Selection of security staff and their training in the use of firearms is, he believes, in most cases lax.

In ignorance, some companies even issue firearms unlawfully to their staff. When buying weapons, most companies do not follow investigation procedures which would otherwise accompany purchases. As a result, they often buy weapons unsuited to their requirements and to the safety of those who carry them.

Many companies also lack any effective procedure or policy with regard to staff members' personal firearms. Simply stating that arms must not be brought on to the premises is insufficient, says Cross. The company must implement adequate measures to prevent private arms from being brought on to its premises.

Lack of training — particularly for security staff — can lead to prosecution of the companies concerned.

There are three common situations involving arms in a security situation.

Firstly, in a suspect situation — and most of these involve innocent people — there is the danger of

untrained staff over-reacting.

Then there are cases where an offence is involved, but where the use of lethal force is not justified. For example, trespass alone does not justify the use of lethal force. Until recently the penalty for trespass was a R50 fine or three-month sentence. Even now the penalty is R2 000 or two years' imprisonment.

The third circumstance is when confronting an armed and dangerous criminal. There are three instances when the use of lethal force is considered justified in the eyes of the law, says Cross — in defence, in case of necessity and when making an arrest.

Should a person be killed or injured, the person who pulls the trigger is responsible. However, if this person is acting in the course of his company responsibilities and it can be proved the company was negligent in training or establishing correct operating procedures, then it might also be liable.

Cross believes there is an increasing awareness on the part of companies for the need to establish adequate selection and training of all staff who come into contact with arms. The Institute of Security Weapons Trainers has been established to guide commerce and industry and is willing to assist, Cross says.

## Gun Safes Recommended by Merchant

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 87 p 10

[Text]

SA gun-owners are arming the country's criminals through their own ignorance and carelessness.

In 1986, 10 111 weapons were stolen. In many cases the theft could have been prevented if the owner had taken the right precautions.

Joint owner of a gunshop and an indoor shooting range Mike Henn says his shop sells eight to 10 gun safes each month — 10% of what it should.

Henn stipulates who needs a gun safe: "If the weapon is being carried by the owner all the time then there is little need

for a gun safe. However, many of those who buy weapons do so 'just in case' and seldom carry the weapon: here, the gun should be kept in a safe.

"There are also those who own more than one weapon, and they should have a safe for their guns. And while a safe will not prevent the burglar who is prepared and determined, it will prevent theft in most cases."

And the cost of a small three-handgun safe? About R100, a mere fraction of the cost of a firearm.

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 28 Jan 87 p 10

[Text]

GUNS are designed as lethal weapons, yet owners often have no training in their use.

Industry sources estimate that of those who apply for licences, only 1%-3% undergo any formal firearms training.

Institute of Security Weapons Trainers chairman and a director of the Armoury Academy, Tony Cross, says the quality of such training varies considerably.

"Many instructors do not qualify as trainers and do not build up instruction programmes. This gives rise to poor, non-professional firearms training. Overseas, particularly in Europe, there is a much greater awareness of training needs.

"South Africans tend to believe that with the licence comes the knowledge and ability to use the firearm safely and within the ambits of the law. In fact, I believe less than 1% of users have an accurate awareness of their skill and about the same percentage have the necessary legal knowledge," he adds.

Firearm owners need to know the rules for the safe handling of weapons and how these rules apply to particular weapons, as well as the legal aspects of possessing a firearm and the legal and ethical considerations regarding the use of lethal force.

Technical knowledge on the performance of both weapons and ammunition is essential.

Added to this is the need to know ammunition deflection, as well as whether the ammunition is suitable for the purpose intended. Being aware of the different weapons' characteristics will help the buyer to ensure the weapon is reliable and suitable for the purpose for which it has been bought.

A lack of knowledge of the weapon can place the user in some danger. Cross points out many people believe an automatic should be carried cocked with the safety catch on. However, if the weapon is dropped it could discharge, even with the safety catch on.

Potshot gunshop and shooting range co-owner, Mike Henn, offers all customers a free gun handling course when they buy a weapon from him. The nine-hour course covers the legal aspects of firearms, safe handling, cleaning, as well as practical shooting.

But only about 50% of buyers attend the course.

Brian Bentel of Bentel Arms believes the increased purchases of firearms he has noted is not so much due to unrest, but rather to the increased crime rate. He is also adamant that customers should learn to use the weapon they buy.

"The mature person will learn. He will accept he is not safe simply because he has bought a weapon.

"All our stores are closely associated with shooting ranges, so the facilities are there for the new gun handler to learn."

/9317

CSO: 3400/986

## IMPROVED COAL-MINING PROCESS CONSIDERED MILESTONE

Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Jan 87 p 8

[Article by Peter Stacey]

[Text]

A DRY process for the removal of stone waste from coal has been described as an important milestone in beneficiation technology by Economic Affairs and Technology Deputy Minister T G Alant.

The process, on which the Council for Scientific and Industrial research has been working since 1982, was demonstrated in Witbank on Friday.

It involves gravity and friction separation of the heavier mineral waste from run-of-mine coal on a pneumatic table.

CSIR National Institute for Coal Research director Johan Dekker says while the technique is by no means new it has been significantly improved through research and development.

The elegantly simple design achieved by Dekker's team quadruples the feed rate achieved by existing plants in Spain and Germany. It also increases versatility by providing adjustment to operational parameters.

The principle is straightforward. Run-of-mine coal is fed on to an inclined table where air blown through the deck from the bottom, as well as a shaking motion, keeps the particles in a fluid state.

The heavier fraction (stone) gravitates to the bottom, where the

direction of oscillation moves it up the slope and out at the top end of the table. The lighter coal on the other hand "floats" down the table and comes off at the other side.

One of the major contributions of the local scientists has been the provision of an adjustable under-flow weir (see graphic interpretation of the process). This helps to virtually eliminate any coal loss to the discard side.

The demonstration unit, which is being used in a year's test programme at Rand Mines' Duvha colliery, is a full-scale, 45- to 50-ton-an-hour plant. The test programme is scheduled to run for a year.

While this plant cost R500 000 to build — and includes a high imported-component content — Dekker says local manufacture would prove considerably cheaper.

What makes the process particularly attractive is its mechanical simplicity and reliability, low running and maintenance costs and low manpower needs. In addition, it doesn't require a high level of skill from operators.

For application to power station feedstocks — a prime target area for use of the units — the process offers:

□ Dry beneficiation, compared to heavy media separation plants. No drying process is required.

□ Higher caloric values and higher volatiles content of the feed, which can contribute to higher operating efficiencies and better boiler functioning.

□ Lower ash content has a twofold benefit in that fly ash slag fouling of the boilers is reduced and energy is not wasted in heating the incombustible minerals which make up the ash.

□ Reduced wear on the mills, which pulverise the coal to talcum powder consistency before it is fed to the boilers. The stone fraction in unbeneficiated SA coals is both hard and highly abrasive.

□ Reduced sulphurous fume pollution from power generation. While clean SA coal is not excessively high in sulphur, there is a high pyrite (sulphide minerals) content in the waste stone that this process reduces.

□ Flexibility. The units, which are modular, can be brought on line and started up almost immediately to cope with changing coal-production rates.

While Dekker is not saying precisely what mines are being looked at, he says investigations are under way.

The process offers an attractive beneficiation option, especially where water scarcity is a problem — for example in the Northern Cape.

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

INTERMEDIATE CARBON CHARGE CHROME PLANT--Ferrometals, part of the Samancor group, has commissioned a R15m plant at Witbank to produce IC3 (intermediate carbon charge chrome), a new alloy for the foundry and special steels industries. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 27 Jan 87 p 1] /9317

BLAST-FURNACE COMPONENTS DOMESTICALLY PRODUCED--International Combustion Africa (ICA) has produced blast-furnace components which previously had to be imported from Japan. The Alrode-based company produced the components as part of a contract for Iscor. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 87 p 4] /9317

LONG WEAR-RESISTANT COATING DEVELOPED--TRICO-CORR, a Randburg-based friction and wear-resistant coating specialist, has developed two long-life coatings for machinery, say company officials. [Text] [Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 20 Jan 87 p 4] /9317

ARMSCOR TO PROMOTE EXPORTS--ARMSCOR [Armaments Development and Production Corporation] has introduced a new program which is expected to have a significant influence on the manufacturing industry. It is anticipated that the program will make the export of weapons by the corporation and its affiliates one of South Africa's largest manufacturing exports. The executive manager of ARMSCOR, Mr Johan van Vuuren, told our Pretoria news staff that a new stage had been reached in weapons production and that more advanced equipment would have to be produced. He said various parts which had been freely available for use in the manufacturing process had become difficult to obtain because of the increased pressure of sanctions. [Text] [Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1100 GMT 3 Feb 87 MB] /9274

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